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THE SITUATION.

Marshal Bazaine's Defeat, and the Crown Prince's March on Paris—The Rumored Battle at Chalons.

Saturday's despatches render it almost an absolute certainty that the battle near Rezonville on Thursday last was quite as disastrous to the French as reported by King William. The despatch announcing that Bazaine attempted on the morning of the 20th to cut his way through the Prussian lines without success is doubtless without foundation, as despatches from Berlin, dated at noon yesterday, do not mention such an attempt, and state that the French have drawn all their forces into Metz. Despatches received this afternoon confirm this, by saying that Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources, and that the Prussians are between him and Paris.

As we write, no additional intelligence of the battle reported last night as having taken place before Chalons has been received. A despatch of yesterday mentions the fact that a deputy of the Corps Legislatif had announced to the people the entrance of the Prussians into Chatillon-sur-Marne, a town of about 1000 inhabitants on the Marne, 29 miles W. N. W. of Chalons and within 60 miles of Paris. "This movement," continues the despatch, "would indicate that the enemy is marching on Paris by way of Sezanne. The latter town is about 30 miles southwest of Chalons, and 65 miles E. S. E. of Paris. If there be any truth in it, the Crown Prince has flanked Chalons, avoided a battle with MacMahon, and is now marching straight on the capital. We shall doubtless have some satisfactory news from him during the afternoon.

THE PERIL OF PARIS.

The Capital Preparing for a Siege—Its Fortifications and the Efforts to Strengthen and Man them—The Danger of Disorder Within the City—Events of the Past Two Weeks.

"Disorder in Paris would be victory for Prussia," said the new ministry in their pronunciamento but a fortnight ago, and from that day to this just such a Prussian victory has been impending.

Events in Paris During the Past Two Weeks.

The embargo placed by the Government upon the telegraph and mails is so strict that it is impossible for us to realize yet how close to the verge of a serious uprising the French capital has repeatedly and constantly been. The alarm was fairly taken just after MacMahon's disastrous defeat at Woerth on the 6th, and on the following morning the *Journal Officiel* gave expression to it by summing up the forces which could be collected on short notice for the defense of the capital against the invader. On the same day an official circular was issued by the Empress Regent, signed by the leading members of the Ministry, announcing that, "in order to facilitate the execution of military preparations, we declare the capital in a state of siege." On the 8th, a report of the Minister of War, approved by the Empress, appeared, stating that "existing circumstances oblige us to provide for the defense of the capital." but assuring the people that "Paris will not be taken unawares."

Additional works for the defense of the city were at once inaugurated, thousands of men being put at the task, while the leading contractors placed all their appliances at the free disposal of the Government. The undertaking was scarcely under way, however, before the neighborhood of the Palais Bourbon, in which the sittings of the Corps Legislatif are held, was the scene of wild disorder on the occasion of the reopening of the Chamber and the fall of the Ollivier Ministry on the 9th. The decisive measures taken by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, at that time in command of the city, quelled the disturbance, and until within a few days past, at least, a sufficient body of troops to overawe the multitude has been kept at hand in this locality.

Notwithstanding the show of activity which was made in preparation for defense, a leading journal, the *Opinion Nationale*, a week later ventured to raise a doubt, in response to which the *Journal Officiel* on the 14th contained a manifesto in which occurred the following passage:—

"More than six hundred cannon are already mounted on the walls of those forts which are likely to be the first threatened with attack, and the work of placing other pieces in position continues without interruption day and night. Yesterday 7500 workmen were engaged in cutting off the streets leading into Paris. This work has been completed, and nothing remains but to close up the openings in the walls and place drawbridges in position. Thousands of laborers are occupied outside the walls on earthworks, mines, ditches, etc., which are to connect and complete the network of fortifications around the capital. These facts and figures we are obliged to give in order to reply to perfidious and erroneous insinuations, and to restore the confidence of our good citizens. If such a question should be renewed, their authors will have to answer for their conduct before a council of war, where they will be subjected to all the consequences of the law; for there are hours, and now more than ever, when justice cannot be permitted to sleep."

A Paris despatch of the 15th noticed the following among the preparations for defense then progressing:—

"The beautiful iron gateway at the entrance of the Bois de Bolougne, at the end of the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, is removed. Blocks of trees have been cut down. The wall of circumvallation is nearly finished, uniting the two formerly open spaces, and is pierced with loopholes. The great ditch is dug across the road and a drawbridge is ready to be thrown across it. Earthworks are also being thrown up in front of what were the gates, and will now be only entrances guarded by sentinels instead of Custom House officers. The big guns are being mounted and the little ones craftily concealed in ugly little unsuspicious corners. Many of the barriers are entirely closed."

By this time, however, the danger from within had become greater for the moment than that from without. On the afternoon of the 14th a band of about eighty men, all armed with revolvers and poignards similar to weapons which had been seized on the previous night in an out-of-the-way house near the fortifications, made an attack upon an engine-house in the Boulevard La Villette, in which one or two officials were killed and several wounded before the *emeute* could be suppressed. A large number of arrests were made at once, and every day or so since persons supposed to have been implicated in the disturbance have been arrested and turned over to a military commission for trial.

On the 17th, General Trochu, who had been appointed Le Bœuf's successor as Major-General of the army, on the fall of the Ollivier Ministry, but who had been sent to Chalons as commander and organizer of the new levies, was ordered back to Paris to replace Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers in command of the city and the forces for its defense. He was followed by the Garde Mobile] of the Department of the Seine, which had manifested signs of insubordination in the camp of Chalons, and a new impetus was at once imparted to the preparations for the defense of the capital. The entire garrison was placed at work making cartridges, and several days ago it was announced that by Saturday, the 20th, one thousand guns would be mounted on the fortifications. Despatches of the 19th announced that Trochu had under his command for the defense of the city 250,000 men, one-third of them regulars. It was also stated that an intrenched camp had been formed outside the walls, between the Marne and the Seine, and that an entire division of the regular army had already been placed in it to give the enemy a warm reception before he reaches the city. Later despatches, however, state that the garrison will number 80,000 men only, of whom 30,000 will be placed in the outlying forts. Among those who have been rallied to man the ramparts are several thousand seamen, 8000, according to a despatch of the 20th, being already enrolled, while 3000 more are expected.

On the 19th orders also went forth for the destruction of a portion at least of the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes, as a necessary precaution in case of a siege. We gave a description of the famous Bois de Boulogne on Saturday, inadvertently locating it on the north of the city, its true position being to the west. The Bois de Vincennes, which is situated to the east of the capital, near the confluence of the Marne with the Seine, differs materially in its character from the Bois de Boulogne. It is a park of considerable extent, covered in great part by a magnificent forest. Some years ago the Emperor began to lay it out in walks and drives, and to adorn it as a pleasure-ground, but the work was discontinued. In the centre of the wood, and four miles east of the Barriere du Trone, is the suburban city of Vincennes, with a population of some 10,000 souls and a famous castle, begun by Philip Augustus and used as a royal residence up to the time of Louis XIV. The keep of this castle was converted into a state prison by Louis XI, and several illustrious personages confined in it at different times. The castle is now strongly fortified, and is used as an artillery school and depot for the garrison of Paris, the open spaces in the woods being devoted to heavy gun and shell practice and other artillery movements.

The question of sustaining two millions of people during a protracted siege could not be lost right of, and M. Thiers, a few days ago, advocated calling into the city the country people of the surrounding districts, with all the breadstuffs and provisions they could gather, after which, if it should become necessary, the country could be laid waste to impede the movements of the enemy. This suggestion has not been fully acted upon, although the Prefect of the Seine has advised farmers and grain merchants to store their supplies in the Government warehouses, as a resource for the people to fall back upon in case of need. It has been stated that enormous quantities of provisions have been stored in the city, while more is arriving every day; and mills have been established capable of furnishing more flour than the resident population could use. A despatch of last night asserts that the city has been supplied with an immense quantity of provisions and munitions of war, and is now prepared to stand a six months' siege.

Meanwhile, during the past week Paris has been in a constant ferment over the battles around Metz. Great crowds of impatient people have surrounded the Ministries of War and of the Interior day and night, clamoring for news from the front, and roaring the "Marseillaise" on the repeated announcement of French victories and the complete success attending Marshal Bazaine's grand strategical movement on the capital.

But on Saturday afternoon Paris was thrown into consternation by receiving news of the disastrous defeat sustained by Bazaine near Metz on the 18th, and the scenes which followed the announcement are said to have beggared description. Immediately on top of this came another seizure of arms on Saturday evening, and a report that a great conspiracy against the Empire had been discovered; and the finishing touch was put upon the agony of the capital by a proclamation from General Trochu, in which he acknowledged that the peril of his position was equal to its honor, and gave a fair warning to the people that a siege was inevitable. If the reports of a victory by the Crown Prince over MacMahon near Chalons should prove true, the news will tend still further to complicate the situation at the capital, and to place the mere shadow of imperial power which still overawes its turbulent population in greater jeopardy than ever.

The Fortifications of Paris,

erected during the reign of Louis Philippe, while M. Thiers was at the head of the ministry, are of the most elaborate and formidable character, and it is estimated that their total cost has not been less than $100,000,000. They consist of a bastioned and terraced wall, strengthened by numerous outworks or detached forts.

The wall embraces the city on both banks of the Seine, and has a continuous circuit of 23 miles, presenting 94 angular fronts. It is 33 feet in height, faced with masonry, filled in with "rubble," backed by an earthen rampart, and lined by a fosse or ditch about 20 feet in depth. Around the whole circuit runs a magnificent military road to facilitate the concentration of artillery or infantry with the least possible loss of time at any given point, in addition to which there is a circuit of railroad intersecting the five grand lines which radiate from Paris to the boundaries of France.

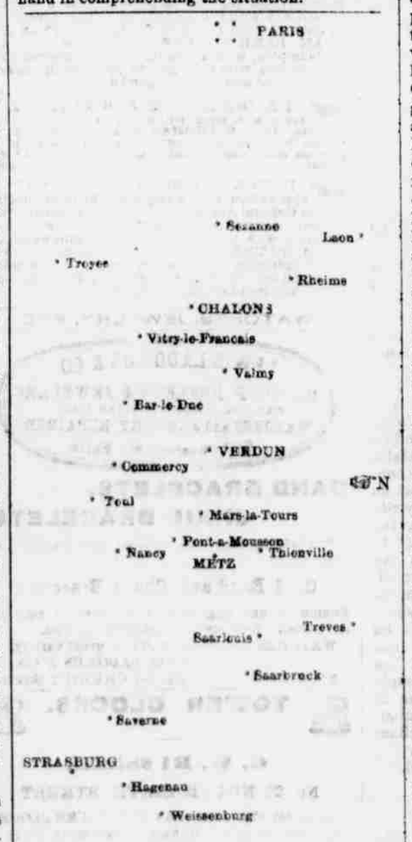
The detached forts are seventeen in number, and each of them is connected with the wall, as well as with the others, by fine military highroads for the rapid movement of artillery and troops. These forts are situated at a distance of from a mile and a quarter to two miles from the walls and from each other, thus forming a complete girdle of fortifications beyond the walls. The forts are of the most elaborate character, and were constructed without regard to expense, one of them, Fort Mont Valerian, costing about $1,000,000, and another, Fort Charenton, $800,000, the lowest estimated cost of any one of them being $700,000.

This peculiar style of defensive works is known in engineering terms as "a continuous *enciente*" and "a surrounding girdle of exterior forts," and the only other city in the empire similarly fortified is Lyons. The object of the system is to have not only two lines of defense, but two such lines as would furnish a powerful forfress all around the city, and at the same time debar an enemy from getting near enough to that fortress to shell the city beyond. The forts prevent the erection of a siege line against the city, and in case an assault were made between the forts to take the city by storm, the *enciente* with its ninety-four bastions is there to protect it. An army surrounding Paris within cannon range of the girdle of forts would not occupy less than ten leagues, a circumstance which renders a siege or assault extremely difficult and very doubtful of ultimate success. In 1857 the fortifications of Paris were pronounced impregnable, and since then millions of dollars have been expended in the effort to bring them to the highest degree of efficiency. But the outer forts are so situated as to command the city itself, with the view of suppressing a turbulent and insubordinate population, and in case the advance of the enemy upon the capital should be followed by an outbreak among the people, the question of impregnability would assume another aspect, and might possibly be solved by the discomfiture of engineering skill.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

An Impromptu Map.

We give below the relative location of the different towns and cities which figure principally in the cable despatches of the past month, with several points referred to in the article on the campaigns of 1792 and 1814. It will assist the reader who has not a good map ready at hand in comprehending the situation.



The distances of the principal points from Paris are as follows:—

			Miles.
From Paris	to	Mayence	270
"	"	Weissenburg	240
"	"	Strasburg	235
"	"	Hagenau	230
"	"	Saarlouis	200
"	"	Metz	170
"	"	Nancy	170
"	"	Commercy	145
"	"	Verdun	140
"	"	Bar-le-Duc	125
"	"	Valmy	110
"	"	Vitry-le-Francais	100
"	"	Chalons	90
"	"	Rheims	30
"	"	Troyes	90
"	"	Laon	74
"	"	Sezanne	65

HISTORICAL ANALOGIES.

The Campaigns of 1792 and 1814—The Tide of Victory Turned in the Former, but Sweeping Onward in the Latter to the Capital—The Bombastic Duke of Brunswick and the Anti-Diplomatic Blucher.

In its general outlines and ultimate objects, the Prussian campaign of 1870 resembles those of 1792 and 1814, although it differs materially from each in its details. A comparison of the present advance upon Paris with the similar events of the past is so natural at the present moment, that we give the following brief outline of the celebrated campaigns of the Duke of Brunswick and Blucher.

The Advance upon Paris in 1792, and its Disastrous Defeat.

The first French revolution was regarded in Germany with extreme interest, and when it had advanced sufficiently to render the distracted country to all appearances easy of conquest, the resolution was quickly taken to interfere. Austria, taking to herself the insults and outrages heaped upon Marie Antoinette, the sister of the Emperor, and, as the head of the Germanic Empire, feeling bound to protect the rights of the petty Rhenish princes in French territory which were apparently endangered by the new constitution, assumed the lead, and Prussia came forward as her champion in the hope of gaining new laurels for her unemployed army.

In 1791 a conference was held at Pillnitz, in Saxony, between the Emperor Leopold II and Frederick William II, the King of Prussia, at which, in the presence of the Count d'Artois, the youngest brother of Louis XVI of France, an offensive league was formed against the Revolution. There was strong opposition against the scheme throughout Germany, even Ferdinand, the Duke of Brunswick, who, as field-marshal of Prussia, commanded the invading army the next year, declaring in favor of peace.

The French Directory met the menace of this alliance by a declaration of war early in 1792; and, while the forces of Austria were kept at home to watch Russia, Poland, and Turkey, the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of the Prussian army, was ordered across the Rhine. On entering France he issued a famous manifesto, in which he declared his intention of levelling Paris with the ground should the French make a show of resistance. Hitherto he had enjoyed the reputation of being the greatest soldier of his day, and the Emperor and King of Prussia were persuaded that his mere presence on French soil at the head of an army would suffice to conquer France.

On his entrance into French territory he was confronted by the fortress of Metz, but he passed to the right of this, entered Longwy, near the Belgian frontier, on the 23d of August, and then, leaving Metz in his rear, advanced upon Verdun, which fell into his hands on the 2d of September. But the Duke, full of confidence in the terror of his name, and anticipating a counter revolution in Paris, had delayed his movements so long that, unlike the leaders in the present campaign, he lost his opportunity and gave the French time to rally for defense. Dumouriez was in command of the French, and the Duke, after the fall of Verdun, still delayed his advance in hope of gaining over the wily French commander, and thus securing beyond all doubt a triumph which could not possibly imperil his reputation. King Frederick William II, like his successor of the present day, accompanied the invading army and endeavored to spur his leisurely General into greater activity. But Frederick William II, unlike William I, was not a soldier, and was without military experience, and the Duke's views finally prevailed.

Dumouriez, meanwhile, was enabled to gather considerable reinforcements and to effect a junction between his army and that of Kellermann. The Duke of Brunswick finally crossed the Meuse, passed over the wooded plateau of the Argonnes, and, descending into the plain watered by the Marne, came within sight of the French army at Valmy, a village about twenty-five miles northeast of Chalons, on the 21st of September. The King gave orders for battle and the Prussians were about advancing upon the heights occupied by Kellermann, when the Duke of Brunswick suddenly gave the order to halt, and drew off his forces, this extraordinary movement being received by the French with astonishment and loud *vivas*. The King's anger at the failure of his General to show fight was finally appeased, and negotiations looking to a friendly alliance were entered into; but the only result was an armistice, followed by the precipitate retreat of the Prussians from French territory, their rear being harassed by the French and their homeward march being rendered extremely disastrous by sickness, bad weather, and almost impassable roads.

Meanwhile General Custine had invaded the Palatinate and captured Worms and Mayence, and Dumouriez, following up the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick, encountered and defeated the Austrians at Jemappes, just within the present borders of Belgium, on the 6th of November, captured Brussels on the 14th of the same month, and soon overran the whole of the Netherlands. Thus ended the first attempt of the Germans in modern days to conquer France and dictate to her a government and ruler.

The Successful March of the Allies on Paris in 1814.

The next attempt was more successful. The campaign of 1813 was a mere succession of disasters to the first Napoleon, and by November all Germany as far as the Rhine was freed of the French. Driven west of the Rhine, Napoleon was quickly deserted by the whole of the Rhenish Confederation which he had founded, by Holland, by Switzerland, and by Italy. Even Murat, who had been placed on the throne of Naples by the great Corsican king-maker, joined the Allies, in the hope of saving his crown. Then the Allies, reinforced by Bavaria and all the confederated German princes who had been overawed into neutrality or an alliance with the French, invaded France, solemnly declaring, as the German allies of 1870 have done, that their enmity was directed not against the French nation, but against Napoleon. In another respect the analogy between the two campaigns holds good. The French people, notwithstanding the terrible misfortunes which befell them under the sway of the first, as under that of the third Napoleon, remained true to their despotic leader as long as there was the faintest hope of his ultimate success. By tens of thousands in 1814, as in 1870, they flocked around the imperial eagle, wild with enthusiasm for the defense of their native soil.

The allies advanced into France simultaneously on four sides—from the Netherlands, from the Lower Rhine, from the Upper Rhine, and from the Pyrenees. In the midst of the preparations for battle, a conference of the powers was held to avert the impending bloodshed if possible. The whole of ancient France was offered and guaranteed to Napoleon, on the sole condition of his keeping within its limits and desisting from breaking the peace of Europe. Like his successor of the present day, he refused to be pacified, and was bent upon staking all upon the arbitrament of the sword.

The allies again passed around Metz, in front of which an army was left to engage the attention of the garrison, while the bulk of the invading army was pressed forward towards the capital, under the command of Blucher. Instead of following the direct route to the east by way of Nancy and Chalons, as the Crown Prince of Prussia has done, he diverged towards the south for fancied strategical reasons, and during the delay caused by the fluctuating diplomacy of the conference, Napoleon was enabled to throw himself in his way on the 29th of January, 1814, at Brienne-le-Chateau, a small town about forty miles S. S. E. of Chalons. If Napoleon had followed Blucher's retreat, this contest might not have been the practically drawn battle it was. But the Emperor neglected his opportunity, and Blucher, reinforced by other leaders, attacked him on the 1st of February at La Rothiere, about 10 miles S. S. E. of Brienne, with such superior forces as to put him completely to rout. The battle lasted from noon until near midnight, rivalled in its fury by the snow storm which accompanied it, and when the French retreated they left seventy-three cannon sticking fast in the mud.

Blucher then pushed on towards Paris, but between the 10th and the 18th of February Napoleon fell upon detached portions of the allied army, repulsing them in detail, after his favorite fashion at Champeaubert, Montmirail, Chateau-Thierry, Beauchamp, Mormant, Villeneuve-le-Comte, and Montereau—the scene of these operations being restricted to the triangular space included between the Seine and the Marne, with Paris at the apex of the triangle, and the base distant but 70 miles. Meantime Augereau, at the head of an army which had been collected in the south of France, drove the Austrians under Bubna into Switzerland; and such was the consternation of the invaders that, at a council of war held by the allied sovereigns at Troyes, only 90 miles southwest of Paris, a general retreat was resolved upon.

Then it was that Blucher set diplomacy at defiance, and resolved single handed and alone, and in defiance of all his superiors, to hurl Napoleon from power if possible. The victories gained by Prussia had been viewed with considerable alarm in that day as they have in this, and the other allies, jealous of her growing power and influence, were more disposed to diplomatize than to fight. Blucher was aware of this disposition, and jealous of his country's prestige, more than once cut diplomacy short with his sword. It is related of him on one occasion that, when told by a distinguished diplomatist that even if left to himself Napoleon could not long maintain his foothold on the throne, as a league had been formed within France for the restoration of the Bourbons, he answered him to his face:—

"The rascality of the French is no revenge for us. It is we who must pull him down—we. You will no doubt do wonders in your wisdom!—Patience! You will be led as usual by the nose, and will go on fawning and diplomatizing until we have the nation again upon us and the storm bursts over our heads."

These sentiments of the sturdy old Prussian of the early part of the century doubtless find a hearty echo in the equally sturdy Prussian leaders of the present day, and they are quite as applicable to the present situation as they were to that presented by the constant peril in which Germany stood from the first Napoleon in the early part of the century.

Blucher anticipated the coming diplomatic solution, and averted the disastrous results that night have followed the retreat of the allied army, by pushing forward alone and in defiance of orders to the contrary. Having been reinforced in his position on the Marne by Winzingerode and Bulow, he fell upon Napoleon's army at Laon, 74 miles northeast of Paris, on the 9th of March. When nightfall put an end to the fight the battle was undecided. Here Napoleon committed a fatal blunder by allowing his troops to rest, while Blucher remained under arms, and during the night detached a portion of his command under York to surprise the enemy. The result was that the French were completely dispersed, and when they forsook their position left forty-six of their guns behind.

This was the turning point in the struggle. On the 20th of March Napoleon managed barely to hold his own against an allied force under Schwarzenburg at Arcis-sur-Aube, 30 miles S. S. E. of Chalons, and then threw himself upon Troyes, 15 miles further to the south, and 90 miles southeast of Paris, in the rear of the allied army, expecting that, by the junction of Augereau's southern army with his own and a general rising of the population, he would be able to draw the enemy off from Paris towards the Rhine. But the fall of Lyons, which Augereau had been guarding, on the 19th, compelled this general to retreat still further to the south; the people were at last sated with Napoleonism and invasion, and refused to answer the summons for a general rising; the allies effected a grand junction of all their forces, and marched by way of the main road from Chalons upon the capital, without meeting further obstructions of a serious character. Two or three small engagements scarcely delayed their triumphal march, and on the 29th they defiled within sight of Paris. A spirited resistance was encountered on the 30th, on the heights of Belleville and Montmartre; but the city, in order to escape bombardment, capitulated during the night, and on the 31st the allied sovereigns made a peaceful entrance into the French capital.

Within a few days after this event, Napoleon's army, from the devoted Ney down to the meanest subaltern, had melted away, and on the 10th of April the hero of Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram, who for ten years had been overrunning all Europe with his victorious armies, exchanged the imperial crown of France for the bauble sceptre of the island of Elba. The progress of the Prussian campaign of 1870 thus far points to a similar conclusion, with this material difference—such disposition of the third Napoleon will doubtless be made as to render it unnecessary to supplement Rezonville with a Waterloo.

THE PRUSSIAN SYSTEM.

An Epitome of the Military System of North Germany.

The New York *Times* has the following:—

The Prussian military system, codified by the "Law of 3d September, 1814," has been often enlarged upon, but seldom epitomized; and not one-half of those who peruse with unfailing interest the accounts daily published of the great war at this moment convulsing Europe have any clear conception of even its general provisions. The whole of Prussia proper was, in 1733, divided by Frederick William I into districts, each of which was bound to maintain the effective strength of a regiment. This was the basis of the Landwehr system, improved by Frederick the Great so as to create a miniature but complete army within each province. The amended scheme of 1814 established four bodies, which comprised:—1, a standing army; 2, a Landwehr of the first call; 3, a Landwehr of the second call; and 4, the Landsturm. The standing army was to consist of volunteers of two classes, and of a sufficient number of the youth of the nation, called out between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, a service of from one to three years being compulsory. The Landwehr of the first call was a militia liable to serve either at home or abroad in case of war, but in peace time compelled only to undergo such exercise as was necessary for training. It was composed of all young men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-six not serving in the regular army, of volunteers trained in the light battalions, and of the rest of the population up to their thirty-second year, not having completed twelve years' service. The Landwehr of the second call consisted of all who had left the army and the first call, and all other able-bodied men up to forty years of age; while the Landsturm included all men not otherwise allotted up to their fiftieth year, all who had completed Landwehr service, as well as all youths able to carry arms of the age of seventeen. These latter are called out only when the province in which they reside is actually threatened—an eventuality which has never arisen since their organization.

With so all-embracing a scheme of service, applied as it now is to all those States recently absorbed by Prussia, her immense military power is easily understood. Less oppressive, or at all events more popular, than the French conscription, owing possibly to its universality and the general impossibility of providing substitutes, it is more efficient, and seems to appeal more successfully to the patriotic instincts of the people. A comparison of Prussia as she was in 1807, and Prussia as she is in 1870, reflects immense credit upon the administrative ability of her military authorities, impracticable as some details of her system would be under other forms of government. And this remark holds good, quite irrespective of the result of the present conflict.

THE MASSACRE IN CHINA.

Attack on the French Catholic Mission at Tien-tsin—The French Consul and Fifteen Other Europeans, Together with Numbers of the Natives, Killed—The Emperor's Proclamation.

From the North China News, June 21.

About half-past 9 A. M. on the 21st instant, Chow, the Taotai of Tien-tsin (Intendant of Circuit) called at the French Consulate, situated at the Teen-choo-tang—the Chinese name for the Roman Catholic Mission premises, where the Catholic priests reside—accompanied by a man who had been arrested while collecting Chinese children in the country, and who had later declared himself to be an employe of the Catholic priests. The Chancellor of the French Consulate, M. Simon, received the Taotai, M. Fontanier, the French Consul, sending out word that he was sick and could not see him. After some conversation, and after reporting matters to the Consul, M. Simon was seen about half-past 10 A. M. to proceed with a Chinese Catholic teacher to the Yamen of his Excellency Chung how, being sent there with a message by M. Fontanier. He returned within an hour to the Consulate, accompanied by some petty mandarins. Fontanier was seen a little later to be talking to these men in a great state of excitement, throwing his arms about, and eventually pushing or thrusting these men from him; and it is said that the Chancellor, M. Simon, now took the first offensive step against the Chinese, by firing his revolver among them.

The wounded people began yelling out; and the Chinese people on hearing this at once rushed on the foreigners and killed them, throwing their bodies in the Grand Canal, situated five or six yards distant. Chung-how and the magistrate were dragged by their attendants into the Yamen. There was now heard a tremendous yell from the people, numbering over 10,000, and they rushed at once to the Teen-choo-tang, from which before long flames were seen to issue. The priests in charge, M. Chevernier, and M. Tomasi and wife, just arrived per Manchu from Shanghae, and a number of Chinese were killed. After this place was destroyed the people rushed to the Yin-tsze-tang, the establishment of the Sisters of Charity, and situated nearer to the British settlement than the Teen-choo-tang. Before long flames were seen coming from it, and it was then known everywhere that it was being burned. The Sisters of Charity, five in number, and all the Chinese in the place were killed, except the female children, over one hundred and thirty in number.

M. Chalmaison and his wife, who resided near the north gate and kept a pretty store, were also killed. They were both Roman Catholics, but the Chinese say they would not have been killed if M. Chalmaison had not fired on the people. I suspect in any case, however, they would have been destroyed. Two Russian gentlemen, and the young wife of one of them (they had only been married four days), while coming on sedans from town to the settlement, just when the people were burning the Yin-tsze-tang, were murdered and their bodies thrown into the river (Haiho).

From M. Coutris we have been able to obtain the name list of the slain, and they are as follows:—

Henri Fontanier, French Consul at Tien-tsin; Mr. Simon, Secretary of the Consulate; Monsieur Thomassin, French interpreter of the Legation at Pekin, and wife, guests of the French Consul; Pere Chevrier, a Catholic priest; Mr. Protopopoff, a Russian officer, and wife; Mr. Bascoff, a fur merchant; Sister Louise, an English subject, with Sisters of Charity Mary, Louisa, Victoria, Therese, Josephine, Vincenta, Orelia, Eugenie; Monsieur and Madame Chalmaison.

PROCLAMATION BY THE EMPEROR.

Chung-how, having reported to the Emperor about the troubles in Tientsin, between the people and the missionaries, and the fight which has taken place between them, and acknowledging himself guilty, having prayed that he might be punished, and that the other local mandarins might likewise be chastised severely according to their greater or lesser guiltiness.

The Privy Council (Nie-ko) have now received an imperial decree, dated Tungchih, 9th year, 5th moon, 27th day (25th of June, 1870), which runs thus:—

In consequence of some bad people having kidnapped children, and charged the missionaries' establishments with being implicated in this crime, it came to pass that the people of Tien-tsin began to entertain doubts in their mind, and created disturbances. And further, in consequence of the French Consul Fontanier having discharged a revolver in the Yamen of Chung-how, and fired a shot at the city magistrate of Tien-tsin, the excitement of the people rose to such a degree that a general fight ensued, in the course of which Fontanier was killed, and the missionary establishments set on fire and demolished.

It is evident that so great a disaster could never have taken place but for the alleged reason, and that therefore all the above-named officials must be considered guilty and responsible for these events.

The Ministry of Administration (Li-pu) has therefore been instructed to define the several punishments to be inflicted upon the said officials.

Further, Tseng-kwo-fan has been ordered to repair to Tien-tsin to institute strict inquiry into the occurrences, and to report upon them to the Emperor.

Again, as regards the miserable individuals who have been guilty of kidnapping and the principal instigators of the late disturbances, they must be arrested and punished. It will be the duty of Tseng-kwo-fan, in concert with Chung-how, to execute the measures necessary with regard to this latter point. In the discharge of this duty they will have to investigate the bottom and to search for the root; they must proceed with justice and without partiality or any private considerations.

This is our imperial will.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

A PLAIN TALK TO DISORGANIZERS.

From the Beaver Radical.

A party incapable of discipline, and unmoved by danger, is already beaten. And the attitude of a number of Republicans in Pennsylvania, who oppose everything their party proposes, while proposing nothing themselves, has induced the Democratic managers in this State to jump to the conclusion that our party is without the instinct of self-defense, or the drill requisite for making itself felt in the coming campaign. To all who may join in this estimate of the apathy and stupidity of Republicans, we have a few words to say. And in saying them we desire to avoid, as much as possible, any expression of bitterness.

The Republican party has for years occupied the position which the Democratic party occupied previous to the election of Mr. Lincoln. Pierce had beaten Scott so completely that the strength of the dominant party became the cause of quarrel between its real and would be leaders. It became more difficult to obtain a Democratic nomination than to secure an election. At once the party was divided into two great factions. The aspirants for the Presidency who desired to succeed Pierce began hunting for an issue which would divide the party; each cabal aiming to control the strongest fragment and thus secure the places for which it longed. For it was held—not without reason—that this stronger moiety of the Democratic party would easily defeat the Whigs, and become the successful faction by the plurality rule.

The scheming brain of Douglas struck upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the pretext for quarrel and division. The followers of Breckinridge accepted the scheme, and that great iniquity was perpetrated. But it had scarcely been accomplished when the outburst of popular fury warned Douglas of the error of his crime. At once a new division arose concerning the scope and effect of the villainy both sides had enacted. The fight became so hot that the splendid discipline of the Democracy was broken; and the party went to ruin as complete as it is irretrievable.

Can such a fate be reserved for the great Republican party? No man of ordinary understanding—whatever his party predilections—can for a moment entertain so ridiculous a proposition. No issue so marked and exciting can be raised for our disintegration. No such combination of brains as both factions had can be made. No pretext can so powerfully move the mind of the Republican masses as to secure the necessary following for a destructive conspiracy. The voters of our party cannot be hoodwinked by cries which are uttered only against power, while they affect to decry corruption. Nor can these hue and cry patriots withdraw the attention of the people from the splendid results of Grant's administration. The enforcement of the laws, the protection against outrage, the honest collection of the revenue, the economical management of the Government, the payment of the public debt, the increasing credit of our country, and her magnified importance because of this splendid rule, are enough to hold our party in good trim for a struggle with all her foes and a victory over all her enemies. But if these reasons for our continued unity were not sufficient, we have yet the magic of a name which will never lose its power with the American people while our nation exists. We yet have Grant, who will enter the conflict to lead us to victory, as he led our armies, when the wranglers and snarlers who now attempt to thwart us without daring to quarrel with the administration will be forced, like the neutrals of Kentucky, to take sides. We know what we affirm: that General Grant will no longer tolerate a war on the Republican party in his name; nor will he longer submit to be made a mask, behind which the disappointed politician can stab the party which saved the country and placed him in the Presidential office. Forward, or fall back!

THE NATHAN CASE.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a simple sense of duty which leads us back—possibly for the last time—to this ghastly theme. Forgetfulness, except in the mourners' hearts, is creeping over it; and forgetfulness soon dulls the edge even of official inquiry. "The nearer," says a recent English writer, "we approach to the corpse the more appalling is death. The circumstantiality of the murder of Nancy in Mr. Dickens' romance is more harrowing than the bulletin of fifty thousand men killed at Borodino." This may have been true once; but we begin to doubt it, when, thanks to our domestic apprenticeship, details of distant military slaughter are greedily devoured, and a brutal murder in our midst—an aged man literally pounded to death with all the fiendishness with which Sykes smashed Nancy's skull—the bloody, grey hair scattered in the room—is passing out of memory almost before the chant of the humble Hebrew mourners at the Cypress Hills Cemetery has died within our ears.

It has come back to us—this interest in a neighbor's dismal death—in consequence of some remarks of a Philadelphia newspaper (city of Probst and Twitchell), severely reflecting on portions of the testimony recently taken here before the coroner's inquest, and, as it happens, on that which is most valuable—the testimony of Dr. Peckham and the coroner's physican, Dr. Beach. Their's, with that of General Blair, is the main evidence in the case as now developed. One determined, beyond all peradventure, the time of the murder; one, the fact of the open door in the early dawn, and the innocence of the son who was unconcernedly dressing himself at the front window; and the other, those mechanical and scientific results which, resting on fair induction, are beyond all price.

It is made matter of criticism that by the inquest technical rules of evidence were disregarded. Of course they were, and ought to be. The coroner and his jury are not trying any one. Their verdict can be given in evidence against nobody. Since the days of Philip and Mary this has been the rule. It is an inquiry as to the fact and cause of violent death—no more, no less. "Is it in your power to picture the attack?" is one of the questions to which exception is taken—and it certainly was a very untechnical one; but if it had been put in the shape of an inquiry as to the results of scientific observation of the condition and attitude of the corpse, it would have been in strict technical form. Of Dr. Beach's testimony we shall have a word to say presently, regarding it as most important, and pause here on a criticism of our own on one trait of this "crowner's quest" evidence. It is to be regretted that anything irrelevant to the fact of murder was admitted in proof. For instance, the whereabouts of Washington Nathan before 12 o'clock was immaterial, for we know that after midnight the father was alive and awake, and speaking words of affection to the other son. It was very well, under the circumstances, if only for the gratification of a natural curiosity, stimulated by what had appeared in the newspapers, for Mr. W. Nathan to say where he was and what he had been doing before he went home. But, strictly speaking, it was immaterial; and we are compelled to say that, if it were his or their doing, he and his friends were badly advised when they produced the girl from the Fourteenth street rendezvous to corroborate an immaterial averment. It gra'ed on us as we read it. If his statement were doubted, nothing was easier than for the police, by private inquiry, to verify it, without the presence of the veiled woman to prove it in public. This is our only criticism; and no one familiar from experience or study with such inquiries will fail to admit that irrelevant matters perplex the search for truth marvellously. The first effort even of police logic is to get rid of them. Far more important would it have been to know what clothes the sons and young Kelly wore the night of the murder—we mean the day clothes—and what became of them; and yet this was not thought of.

Dr. Beach's testimony, abstract as in some respects it is, we deem very valuable. It was given with precision, so that no one could doubt what exactly he meant to say. It is, of course, to be regretted that he was not on the ground sooner; but, assuming there was no material change of circumstances—and none is pretended—his scientific judgments, being open to inquiry, stand, if not impeached; and they have not been. They show, it seems to us, that more than one had a hand, if not in the deed, at least in the systematic effort at arrangement afterwards; that the dead man did not fall where the corpse was found, but probably by combined strength was carried thither; that there was an amount of violence utterly unnecessary for the accidental, mercenary murderer, but just such as one who dreaded identification would inflict; and, in corroboration of Dr. Peckham, that the deed of blood was done at or shortly before 3 o'clock; thus revealing, in connection with the testimony of General Blair and the police officer, the astounding and incomprehensible fact of a murder for money, and the murderer remaining in the house with no possibility of plunder, and the consciousness that there were those at hand—four, it seems, at least—ready to detect and seize him. A little after midnight, when Mr. Nathan last spoke; still later, when Washington went towards his bedroom, all was darkness in that unguarded chamber. At 6 o'clock, when the discovery was made, the gas was burning brightly, "two-thirds turned on." It must indeed have been a reckless assassin who, either before or after the crime was done, lighted the gas and left it burning. The murderer in poetry—and a brave one, too—long ago said:—

"I am afraid to think what I have done.
Look on't, I dare not."

The assassin of to-day turns on the gas, and sits or stands quietly in the room with his victim for more than two hours watching the progress of the *rigor mortis*, and, as it were, waiting to be caught!

SCIENTIFIC PILLAGE.

From the N. Y. Times.

We all remember what a sensation mesmerism created when it was first announced. The notion that one man could gain such a mastery over his fellows as to subject their wills entirely to his, and make their mental and muscular motions alike obedient to his wishes, was startling enough. Public exhibitions of the new power were given by its prophets and disciples, and gaping audiences were treated to the spectacle of men and women mesmerized into human jumping-jacks, and moving their arms and legs in blind submission to the will of the operator. In London, if we are not mistaken, there was even founded a school of what was called phreno-mesmerism, where pupils were trained in the noble science, and which professed to be able to develop the mental organs of the mesmerized subject one by one in succession. Thus, the patient being put into the magnetic trance, the bump of language was excited, whereupon he burst forth into the midst of an eloquent oration; the bump of combativeness being touched, he became an amateur Sayers or Heenan at once, and so on with the rest. This was only one manifestation of the wide-spread public excitement on the subject of the new discovery, with regard to which the most exravagant possibilities were predicted and believed.

Time, which dissipates so many illusions, has not dealt more kindly with this, and mesmerism has long ago lost the halo of mystery and romance which the vulgar mind had thrown about it. Other novelties have usurped its place; the wonders of spiritualism, and the exploits of the Davenports and Home, have cast its miracles into the shade, and nowadays one scarcely ever hears it mentioned. Nevertheless, its professors still live, and some of them, it seems, have discovered a use for the science which its founder certainly never contemplated. Certain gipsies have for some time been encamped in the neighborhood of Rutland, Vermont. A few days ago two female gipsies called at the house of a lady in the town with baskets for sale, and observing a small bump on her forehead, offered to remove it. One of them thereupon, we are told, passed her hands over the lady's face, who became for a short time unconscious, and went about all the rest of the day with a strange dizziness in her head. Soon after, she missed a number of spoons, and naturally suspected her gypsy visitors. She therefore procured the services of an officer, and was about to start for the encampment, when the two delinquents, who may be supposed, by virtue of their supernatural power, to have foreseen her intent, marched into the house with a bundle which was found to contain the missing articles, and, explaining that they had borrowed them, went away. Whether the authorities of Rutland have taken pains to instruct these benighted heathen that borrowing spoons without the owner's permission is a grave moral error under the Christian code, we are not informed; but it is fair to suppose that other ladies of Rutland who are troubled with facial disfigurements and silver spoons, will be more circumspect about their physicians. If this accomplishment should become generally known, and it seems altogether too valuable to be long buried in the obscurity of Vermont gipsy encampments, we shall all need to tremble for our spoons as we never trembled before. Chloroform, to some extent, one might guard against. Its very unmistakable odor alone would betray its presence. But against that pseudo-Samaritan who approaches us with alluring offers of healing and refreshment and then with a pass of the hand steal away first our senses, and then our other valuables, what foresight or vigilance will avail? A scientific education will perhaps become a prerequisite for every successful thief—indeed, what with the adaptation of anæsthesia and chemistry to unrighteous ends, that is almost the case now—and violence for purposes of robbery may become superfluous and vulgar. This, of course, will be an advantage. It is better to be mesmerized than garroted; and, in any event, we in New York cannot well be more defenseless than we are. On the other hand, honest folks may learn to mesmerize as well as the rogues, and so spoil the spoiler. On the whole, then, we await this innovation in thieving with tranquillity, only asking that Superintendent Jourdan will put his force under the instruction of a complete professor of Mesmer's art.

THE POPE AS ARBITER OF PEACE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The truce of God, so styled in the ancient chronicles under the Latin term of *Treuga Dei*, and identifying the first of these words with the German expression *treue*, meaning fidelity, was an early attempt of the Church to mitigate and control the animosities of almost barbarous ages. It was first proclaimed by the bishops of Aquitaine (now part of France) just after the terrible famines which had scourged the land for nearly five years until the close of 1030. It prohibited all overt acts in any private quarrels throughout the season of Advent, Lent, and the great holidays of the year, embracing, also, the lapse of time from every Thursday until every Sunday evening. During the specified period no act of violence was tolerated, under penalty of the severest chastisement. The good prelates had originally proclaimed universal peace, but found it utterly impossible to maintain it in those rude days, and hence were compelled to set apart certain subdivisions of time. About the middle of the eleventh century they extended the period of truce from Wednesday sunset until Monday sunrise. However it was nearly one hundred years later, when the noble idea of a general pacification was formalized by the Pope Calixtus II, who, at the Council of Rheims, in 1136, denounced war in the most solemn language, and consigned all violators of the general peace throughout Christendom to the excommunication of the Church, with total deprivation of Christian burial. Gradually this law became a settled regulation in all countries over which the Papal authority in religion extended, and it continued to be almost the only refuge from the reign of universal violence until the civil administration of Europe grew strong enough to restrain the passions of the multitude.

Seven centuries and more have rolled away since the great edict of Calixtus, and civil authority has its immense machinery established in every part of what is called the civilized world; yet at this moment we behold France, "the eldest daughter of the Church," and Germany, the land of Martin Luther—both claiming the highest pre-eminence in their respective views of orthodoxy and the faith of Christ—holding together a revel of blood, a saturnalia of human slaughter the like of which has not been witnessed by horrified humanity since the days of the savage Huns and Visigoths. The devastated fields of Eastern France reek with human putrescence, and for a dozen degrees of latitude and longitude in the very heart of Christendom the tramp of fierce armies, the clangor of their martial music, the huzzas of their charging battalions and the roar of their ordnance scarcely drown the wail of the affrighted and bereaved people whose substance they are destroying and whose homes they are laying waste.

Is there no hand venerable enough in years, powerful enough in authority, sacred enough in its traditional character, to stay this deluge of blood and tears? Some of the latest advices direct from Europe suggest a reply to this most important question. They hint that Pius IX has offered his mediation to King William for peace between Prussia and France, and that the German monarch gracefully and cordially expresses his utmost willingness to avail himself of this genial offer, upon such conditions as shall secure future tranquillity to his country. If this announcement be true it discloses an act worthy the head of the great Christian Church which claims the devotion of a hundred millions of our race, and worthy a mighty Christian monarch upon whose helm victory has for years been eagerly twining her laurel wreaths. King William has now thirteen millions, and in a year or two more may have twenty millions, of Catholic subjects, to whom, as to France, the mandate or entreaty on behalf of justice of an infallible Pontiff will be inviolable law. Why, then, should not the world rejoice in so great an event, so sublimely illustrating the sincerity of all who follow, by whatever paths, the standard of Him whose holiest title next to Divinity was "Prince of Peace?" We can conceive of no brain so dull, no heart so cold, that it would not grow bright and warm towards so grand a proffer of general conciliation of which the very first effect would be the rescue of seventy-five millions of our fellow creatures from the horrors of war. Let us behold this effort, which in its simple grandeur would far surpass any triumph of the merely diplomatic council or the embattled field. Let Pius IX and King William crown the glories of their reign and time by a new proclamation of the "Truce of God."

MALUS USUS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The abolition of the bad custom of levying assessments for political purposes upon the department clerks at Washington will, we hope, have a place among other reforms inaugurated by Grant's administration. We hope that the President and his Cabinet will see to it that every clerk is protected who declares himself indisposed or unable to comply with the demands, however light, of any political committee whatever. Let campaign or general committees send as many circulars as they please, calling for contributions for political purposes; but let there be no pressure, no threats, open or implied, of removal from office in case of non-compliance. Those clerks who are at heart Republicans, and who are in receipt of fair salaries, will certainly not be behind other members of the party in paying their share of the party expenses. But they must have perfect immunity to do or not to do it, as they may be inclined or able, themselves being the judges. Removal from office in case of non-payment implies retention in office in case of payment. There are two classes who will be the promptest to respond to such demands of political managers, viz., those who are least able to pay, but who, having large families to provide for, tremblingly clutch at every means of strengthening themselves in positions which, at the best, are always insecure; and those worthless fellows who know how to shirk office-duty, and gladly pay the amount of a small political levy as the price of being left undisturbed in what they find a sufficiently remunerative semi-leisure.

But the truth is that, especially since the sweeping changes made under the present administration, the clerks in the departments largely consist of men upon whom no levies for party support should ever be made. They were crippled during the war; they were either wounded or impaired in health; or they were impoverished by the ravages of the war; or, having devoted several years to the service of the country in the field and at the expense of losing settled habits of life, they have been appointed, where well recommended, because fit for the merely routine duties of department clerks, and fit for hardly anything else. The families of these men increase much faster than their pay does. Of course, not even the Campaign Committee can be supposed to have requested contributions from such as these, and, least of all, to have added to a request the significant phrase, "An answer is expected." No matter what claims the party may be supposed to have upon others receiving good salaries, among those who are engaged in keeping the archives and accounts and transacting the current routine business of the Government, it is a scandal to send threatening political circulars among them calling for money, and the tendency is to impair the efficiency of the public service. The administration, by sustaining such members of the clerical force as decline to contribute in response to the circular referred to, will give the *coup de grace* to a bad custom which ought long ago to have been abolished.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be cattled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

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It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. E. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,
Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46½ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¼ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¼ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¼ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738'34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93¾ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98¾ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS,
Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth t827 Auctioneers.

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much Surface, Ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers, Office, 127 N. Sixth St.

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 mwfs

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Henry Lewis, a resident of Chester county, aged twenty-five years, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, suffering from a gash in the throat, inflicted with a piece of glass in his own hands while suffering from the effects of mania-a-potu. His injuries were not considered of a character to endanger life.

—There were in the port of Philadelphia at the close of the past week the following sea-going vessels: 14 steamships, 10 ships, 26 barks, 22 brigs, and 53 schooners; total, 123.

—During the past week 888,641 gallons of refined petroleum were exported from Philadelphia to foreign ports; four ships, 19 barks, and 7 brigs are now loading with petroleum.

—A number of new buildings are now being erected near the site of the late McClellan Hospital, at Nicetown.

—At about one o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at the Union Star Mills, owned and operated by Mr. James Greenwood, and situated at the corner of Forty-fourth and Ludlow streets, West Philadelphia. Mr. Greenwood's business is the manufacture of blankets, and the establishment consists of a large three-story stone building, 147 feet on Forty-fourth street by 54 feet on Ludlow street, with a smaller stone building, 80 feet front on Ludlow street by 40 feet in depth, and three stories high, and separated from the main building by a wagon way about ten feet wide. This smaller building was occupied for stock room, picker room and press room, and was entirely burned out.

A large quantitty of unmanufactured stock, such as wool, shoddy, etc., with a fifteen-horse power steam engine, a large baling press, and other machinery, were totally destroyed. The proprietor attributes the origin of the fire to spontaneous combustion occurring in some bags of shoddy which he had purchased some days before, and which were stored in the building. The mill is well provided against fire, having a supply of hose, a steam force pump, and abundance of live steam, but when the fire was discovered it had gained too much headway to be governed. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000, upon which there is an insurance of about $10,000, divided among about thirteen companies, represented by the agency of William A. Simpson & Son. The main building was not injured, and work will be resumed therein in a day or two.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 115.

—The excursion party from this city arrived at Duluth on Friday afternoon.

—The usual leave of absence will be granted the clerks in the departments at Washington, that they may go home to vote at the fall election.

—Otto Baumgartern, of New Haven, Conn., shot his wife and child and then himself, on Saturday. The child died yesterday, but the mother may recover.

—Customs officers have seized, at Fortress Monroe, a quantity of cigars, tobacco, wines, and liquors, said to have been smuggled by naval officers.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

SANGUINARY BATTLES AND OVERWHELMING FRENCH DEFEATS—BAZAINE SHUT UP IN METZ —THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON PARIS.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 21.—(Special to New *Herald*).—The Crown Prince has won another victory in a great battle before Chalons. The Prussians are victorious everywhere, and the French defeat is complete.

Strasburg is in flames. The French have fired the surrounding villages. They make frequent sorties, which are constantly repulsed. Eight thousand Prussians have arrived, with a train of heavy siege artillery. The city is surrounded by 30,000 men under General Werder. The inhabitants are demoralized and disorder everywhere prevails. A surrender is hourly expected.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The official organ to-day says:—"Although Germany is losing her noblest sons, she has this comfort, to know that the war is not in vain; that it is one against a race known to our forefathers as full of arrogance and insolence, and which has robbed us of our fairest provinces. God will enable our king to establish peace in mid Europe in the shape of a united Germany, the keystone of true morality and freedom."

The publication of the King's despatch announcing the defeat of Bazaine creates tremendous enthusiasm. The whole population were in the streets, and flags were everywhere displayed, and the churches thrown open and thanksgiving services performed. Thousands of citizens assembled outside of the royal palace congratulating the Queen with deafening cheers.

BERLIN, Aug. 21—Noon—(Official).—It is officially stated here that the only important news received since the battle of Rezonville is that the French have withdrawn all their forces into the fortifications of Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 20—(Special to the New York *Tribune*).—There is no exaggeration in saying that we run the risk of being starved already. The *Siecle* recommends private families to lay in a stock of salt meat, fish, flour, preserved vegetables, potatoes, and pulse.

The Czar is personally favorable to the Prussians, but the popular feeling throughout Russia is strongly anti-German. The cholera is raging at Toganrog, and one hundred and fifty are dying daily. The Emperor has signed the new law giving free municipal governments to all large towns and cities, except in Poland and the Baltic provinces. It is the greatest reform since that of the judiciary.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The excitement of the people of Paris, last night, at not receiving news from the army was extreme. When the evening journals appeared crowds fought for the first numbers. Their report of the statement made in the Corps Legislatif was read aloud to eager crowds, and was loudly cheered. Compact masses of people remained under the windows of the different ministers, awaiting official bulletins—none having appeared for two days.

Trochu has issued another proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris will have to stand a siege. The following is the text of the proclamation:—

"To the National Guard, Garde Mobile, troops and seamen in the Army of Paris, and all defenders of the capital:—In the midst of events of the highest importance I have been appointed Governor. The honor is great and the peril also. I depend on your patriotism. Should Paris be subjected to a siege, never was there a more magnificent opportunity to prove to the world that long prosperity has not effeminated the country. You have before you the example of an army which has fought one against three. Their heroic struggle compels the admiration of all. Show by your conduct that you have the feeling of profound responsibility resting upon you."

Large bodies of troops in fine order pass through Paris day and night on their way to the front.

The capital has been supplied with an immense quantity of provisions and munitions of war, and could now stand a siege of six months. The rapidity with which the Government has accumulated stores is wonderful, nor does its activity diminish. The stock of ammunition and food is hourly increasing.

The *Gaulois* says that when the Emperor offered to Trochu the government of Paris and command of the forces here, the latter stipulated that he must be free to act as he thought proper; he must be absolutely uncontrolled.

"General," replied the Emperor, "I confide to you the safety of the capital. Assume the command."

Letters from Paris to-day declare that the Emperor is virtually deposed, and is ignored in all arrangements. The great victory of King William in person completes the French defeat and disorganization. Paris is in a most excited state. Ollivier and his family have fled.

School circulars to English parents by proprietors declare that they will not be responsible for the safety of their children. The environs of Paris are to be laid waste, and the inhabitants to enter the city with all their provisions. The octroi duty has been suspended. The people at Chalons speak plainly that the Emperor's course is run. Fears are entertained in the rural districts of attacks on property after the withdrawal of the officials of the army.

The Prussians have made heavy requisitions at Luneville. Pfalzburg, in the Vosges, capitulated on Saturday to the Wurtemburg army. The capture of this fortress insures the communication of the Crown Prince with his base of supplies.

The Pertulset Powder.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"While public opinion is stoutly canvassing the respective merits of the Chassepot and needle-gun, and reading with doubting horror the accounts that are given of the deadly effect of the mitrailleur, our attention is drawn by a very interesting article published in the *Times* of Thursday last, to an agent which, if we are to judge from the results of the experiments that have been made, bids fair to rival, if not surpass, any other that is known in causing the destruction of human life. We allude to the Pertulset powder, which produced effects at the recent trial not only startling in the extreme, but of a nature to prove that a new field of observation and inquiry will be probably opened up to medical science in the event of the Prussians using this powder in projectiles fired from the Gatling. One of the objects of the writer in drawing attention to this matter appears to have been a wish to impress upon the Government the prudence and humanity, if not the necessity, of permitting officers of the non-combatant service to become attached to headquarters in the French and Prussian armies, so that they may be enabled to study the effects of a missile which are so terrible and so novel as to render obsolete all the old knowledge of gun-shot wounds. We perfectly agree with the observation that there ought to be no difficulty about the matter."

CHURCH TROUBLES.

Disgraceful Scenes in a House of Worship—Serious Difficulty Between a Rector and his Vestrymen.

A recent number of the Chicago *Tribune* has the following:—

There occurred last Sunday morning, in the Church of the Atonement, a scene which was peculiarly out of place in any building dedicated to Divine worship, and which no one would look for as likely to happen in an Episcopal church. It was a quarrel between vestrymen and rector, conducted in the church itself, in the presence of a large congregation, and marked by a tumult, passion, and evil feelings generally seen only in heated political meetings.

For nearly a year the Rev. O. B. Thayer, once a Methodist preacher at Sterling, in this State, has officiated at the Church of the Atonement to the satisfaction of some and the profound displeasure of others.

During his recent absence of several weeks a vestry meeting was held, at which seven out of ten were present. By a vote of five to two, resolutions were passed requesting the wardens to invite the reverend gentleman to resign by the 8th of September, and in case he did not accept the situation to proceed to turn him out.

On Sunday morning the church was full. Successful efforts had been made by the rector's friends to gather up all the members of the congregation. After the service and sermon were at an end, the rector stepped forward, and, after requesting those present to remain, went on to say that on his return he had received a copy of certain resolutions, which he read. Had this been an unanimous wish he certainly should have at once acceded to it. It was not his desire to remain for one moment in charge of a church if his services were unacceptable; but these resolutions had been passed during his absence, and at a meeting from which the vestrymen who were opposed to them were absent. Five were for and five against them. It was his belief, furthermore, that the great majority of the congregation were in favor of his remaining, and he was perfectly willing to leave it to their decision. They knew what he had done for the church; how weak it was when he began, and how strong at the present moment. He, therefore, desired all of the congregation who were in favor of his staying to rise.

The rector began his remarks with his temper under control, but towards the close of them his passions got the better of him. He was pale with rage, and his voice trembled.

No sooner had he called upon the congregation to rise than several of the vestrymen who had supported the resolutions, and among them Mr Stridiron, sprang to their feet, and began talking, denouncing the clergyman's course with great vehemence. He had obtained the resolutions in an improper way. They were not as yet subjects for official action. It was highly improper for him to bring them up on such an occasion. His course in calling on the congregation to vote was revolutionary and illegal. It was neither the day, hour, nor place for anything of the kind. There were many persons there who were not members of the church, and there could be no fair expression of opinion obtained.

Friends of the rector also rose and expressed their desire for a vote, and called on the congregation to rise. The church was full. They could never get as many together again, and that was precisely the time at which to see what the people thought.

Some persons rose and others remained in their seats. The speakers on both sides gesticulated and talked at once. Some struck their canes against their hands, and declared, in angry and passionate voices, there should be no vote. Others, equally excited, asserted that there should. The church was filled with noise and confusion, and the puzzled people did not know what to do. Finally, Mr. Stridiron and another vestryman ordered the people to leave the church, and they slowly filed out and broke into little knots on the sidewalk. The verbal contest was renewed there, and both sides said their say again, but dispersed at last without effecting anything.

On Sunday evening Mr. Thayer preached, but no reference was made to the events of the morning. It is sincerely to be hoped that the matter will be amicably adjusted, and that no additional element of discord will trouble the peace of the Episcopal Church in this city.

—A gentleman named Ripple has been subsisting on boiled corn for several years, in accordance with the desire of a spirit, who once appeared to him, and promised a long lease of life, provided he would renounce the use of all other kinds of food.

—A man named M. Thorne has been in communication with the Chief of Police of St. Louis in reference to a beautiful but erring New York girl, whom he offers to marry if it should meet with the approval of her grief-stricken parents. He hails from Chicago, and claims to have plenty of means and a good education.

—The Northern Pacific Railroad is to have its sole terminus at Duluth, Wis., during the six years ensuing, in consideration of procuring the land, to be occupied by stores, without cost.

—Alfred Elson has undertaken the task of walking back and forth from Augusta to Lewiston, Me., a distance of thirty miles, every day for a week.

—The monotony of Springfield, Mass., was relieved on Monday last by a foot-race between the postmaster of the city and a sturdy blacksmith. The prize was $20; and the son of Vulcan was declared the winner.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:17 | MOON RISES..... —
SUN SETS..... 6:48 | HIGH WATER..... 9:53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	July 30
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 6
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 8
Leopold I.	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
C. of Wash'n	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
Pereire	Brest	New York	Aug. 13
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 13
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 13
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 13
India	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 20

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	Aug. 23
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Denmark	New York	Havre	Aug. 24
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 24
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Paraguay	New York	London	Aug. 27
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
India	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 27
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro, etc.	Aug. 23
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug. 23
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Aug. 25
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 26
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug. 27
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Veto, Manning, Liverpool, C. Haslam & Co.
Schr Ella Fish, Buxton, Mobile, do.
Schr Alaska, Craig, Roxbury, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr James A. Parsons, Young, Boston, do.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, New Bedford, do.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Craig, Roxbury, do.
Schr A. Morgan, Aiken, Bridgeton, N. J., do.
Schr Princeton, Killiny, Baltimore, do.
Schr Quoddy, Morris, Portland, do.
Schr R. Vanaman, Brower, Boston, do.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Charlestown, do.
Schr Hydeville, Holmes, New York, do.
Schr M. Vassar, Kelly, New Bedford, do.
Schr Lewis Cooper, Bolley, Albany, do.
Schr T. Buckley, Morris, Greenpoint, do.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Caroline Hall, Daisey, Boston, do.
Schr Ella, Thomas, Boston, do.
Schr N. Holmes, Warren, Providence, do.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Manchester, do.
Schr Lady Ellen, Wills, Sag Harbor, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Larsen, 8 days from Romedios, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Br. schr Grasmere, Kellin, 21 days from Demerara, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Schr Early Bird, Rogers, from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, from Boston, with iron to Naylor & Co.
Schr Flight, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with fish to Pritchard & Ebert.
Schr A. Shephard, Weeden, fm Wilmington, Del.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Summerville, Sanford, 16 days from Ponce, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Rachael, from Sagua.
Bark Thomas, Swendsen, from Havana.
Bark Daring, McDonald, from Havana.
Barkentine Kaleb, Kaisen, from Havana.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 20.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
J. W. Andrews, with sand, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 20.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Sarah Hammell, Rockwood, N. W. Finch, John Hawkins, Charles, O. L. Nims, and C. A. Silliman, all with coal for New York. The Fremont left with those reported yesterday. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Expounder, Crocker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship John Patten, Hill, from Shields for Philadelphia, was off Filey 7th inst.
Br. steamer Batavia, Le Messurier, from Liverpool 9th inst. via Queenstown, at Boston 20th, with 137 passengers.
Br. steamers Tarifa, Murphy, for Liverpool; Europa, McDonald, for Glasgow; and City of Brussels, Kennedy, for Liverpool, cl'd at New York 20th inst.
Fr. steamer St. Laurent, Lemaire, cleared at New York 20th inst. for Havre.
Steamers Henry Chauncey, Connor, for Aspinwall; St. Louis, Whitehead, Bienville, Porter, and General Meade, Sampson, for New Orleans; The Queen, Thompson, for Liverpool; Arizona, Gray, for Aspinwall; and City of Merida, Deaken, for Havana and Vera Cruz, cleared at New York 20th inst.
Steamer William Tabor, Plummer, at St. Thomas 9th inst. from New York, and sailed 10th for San Francisco.
Steamer Crescent City, Norton, from New Orleans 13th, at New York 20th inst.
Steamer General Sedgwick, Gates, at Galveston 19th inst., from New York.
Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, cleared at New Orleans 15th inst. for Baltimore, via Key West and Havana.
Steamer North America, Slocum, fm Rio Janeiro 26th ult. and St. Thomas 11th inst., at N. York 20th.
Steamer Mariposa, Kemble, from New Orleans, at New York 20th inst.
Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 20th inst.
Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 20th inst.
Steamtug Ella Wood, No. 2, hence for New Orleans, at Savannah 21st inst. via Wilmington, N. C.
Bark J. Loring, Loring, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gottenburg 3d inst.
Bark Schamyl, Dix, hence, at Konigsberg 2d inst.
Bark Dr. C. Tupper, Chambers, hence, at Antwerp 7th inst.
Bark Ankathor, Hendricksen, hence, at Stettin 1st instant.
Br. bark Aberdeen, Law, hence, at London 8th instant.
Brig John Byers, Lewis, hence, at St. John, N. B., 19th inst.
Br. brig Amphion, Thomas, hence, at Leghorn 2d instant.
Br. brig Neuvitas, Trask, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, from Bath for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 19th inst.
Brig Abby Thaxter, Parker, hence, at Satilla, Ga., 9th inst.
Br. brig Velocity, Darrell, hence, at Satilla, Ga., 11th inst.
Schrs David S. Siner, Huntley, and Mary and Eliza, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.
Schr Anna E. Safford, Powell, hence, at Pawtucket 18th inst.
Schr Robert Palmer, Clark, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 18th inst.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, hence, at Boston 19th inst.
Schrs H. L. Slaight, Willetts; Wm. Wilson, Wilson; Mabel F. Staples, Leighton; Mariposa, Wallace; and Ida L., Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, hence, at Jacksonville 15th inst.
Schr Emily, Smith, hence, at St. Marys, Ga., 11th instant.
Schr Broadfield, Crowell, hence, at Portland 18th instant.
Schr Vesta, for Philadelphia, cleared at Fernandina 13th inst.
Schrs Eliza and Rebecca, Ireland; J. H. Bartlett, Harris; Brandywine, Adams; and William P. Cox, Newell, hence, at Providence 19th inst.
Schrs J. S. Welden, Crowell, and M. R. Carlisle, Potter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.
Schr Caroline Grant, Greenlew, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst. Was run into about 5 P. M. 18th inst., by an unknown schr yacht, and had stern badly stoven.
Schr Marcellus, Remick, hence, at Ellsworth 10th instant.
Schrs John Shay, Tilton; Jed Frye, Tangley; Richard Vaux, Whitaker; Ephraim and Anna, Green; S. A. Boice, Yates; John B. Austin, Davis; and H. & S. Corson, Corson, from Boston for Philadelphia; and F. A. Sanders, Steelman, from Salem for do., at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.
Schrs L. & M. Reed, Steelman, and S. S. Hudson, Hudson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, New York.
AUGUST 15, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, of the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:—

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1000; Mattresses, hair, 300; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 23,000; Sheets, 30,600; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woollen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, and are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown and any information given at the office, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remeve their goods. Proposals to be indorsed "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army. 8 18 6t

PROPOSALS FOR TREES AND SHRUBS FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 17th August, 1870.

Proposals for supplying Trees and Shrubs for ornamental planting of the National Cemeteries are invited from nurseries and gardeners in good standing.

The trees and shrubs should be securely packed and delivered at the railroad station most convenient to the garden or nursery. Bills and bills of lading, properly addressed, to be furnished.

The freight will be paid by the United States, and the bills will be settled upon receipt of the trees and shrubs at the places to which they may be consigned.

The orders will be given by the officer in charge of national cemeteries in this office upon estimates or requisitions from local officers.

It is suggested that the most convenient form of proposal will be a printed catalogue, with such discount on the whole or on any classes or kinds of plants as the proprietor may be willing to offer.

Purchases will be made wherever most advantageous to the United States upon the basis of the proposals thus received.

There are about eighty (80) national military cemeteries scattered over the whole United States; and some planting will probably be needed in each of them.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Quartermaster-General's Office, marked "Proposals for Trees and Shrubs;" and they will be opened at noon on the 19th of September, 1870.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
8 19 6t Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

BREAKWATER AT BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, NEWPORT, R. I., August 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of the substructure of a breakwater at Block Island, R. I., for local purposes.

It will begin at a point on shore near "Sand's Landing," on the southeast part of the island, and be built out to and along a line joining "Clay Head" and "Five Foot Rock." Its total length will be about three hundred (300) feet beyond the low water line. The greatest depth of water on the line of the breakwater is at its sea extremity, where there is sixteen (16) feet at mean low water. From thence shoreward the bottom slopes up gradually to high water mark, the bottom being smooth sand, underlaid with clay. The mean rise and fall of the tide is three and one-quarter (3¼) feet.

The substructure of the breakwater will be stone simply dropped into the water so as to form a slope of three (3) base to one (1) perpendicular on the side towards the sea and one (1) base to one (1) perpendicular on the side towards the land, and to be thirty (30) feet wide at mean low water level. The work must be begun at the shore end and be finished up to mean low water level as it progresses from the shore.

The stone must be granite, of the best quality so far as durability is concerned, and in pieces weighing not less than one and one-quarter (1¼) ton, without regard to shape, except that there must be no slabs or thin pieces.

It is believed that this work can be done by vessels unloading their cargoes on the spot. In ordinary weather vessels can lie in the roadstead with perfect safety, though there will be times, in the earlier progress of the work ot least, when much time must be lost. The worst storms are from the southeast, and during storms from that quarter the roadstead is untenable for vessels of any class.

To complete the whole structure about fifty thousand tons of stone will be required, but at present the funds appropriated will, it is estimated, pay for no more than ten thousand tons. Proposals will be received only for the smaller amount, and no contract will be entered into for work to be performed after the 30th day of June, 1871.

Payments will be made monthly, reserving ten (10) per centum till the contract is fulfilled.

Proposals must state price per ton at which the stone will be furnished and put in the breakwater, which price must include all charges whatsoever against the United States.

The stone must be deposited by the contractor, under the supervision of an engineer designated by the undersigned for that duty.

Proposals must state the earliest time at which work will be begun after acceptance of proposal. Work once begun must be prosecuted with all practical diligence.

Each proposal must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal. Blank forms for proposals and guarantees will be furnished by this office on application, and any other information practicable to give.

The object of this advertisement being to give every responsible and capable party an opportunity to bid for the work, and to secure to the public the greatest amount of work with the funds appropriated, the right is reserved to reject any and all bids if these objects are not thereby obtained.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for building Breakwater at Block Island, R. I."

G. K. WARREN,
Major of Engineers,
8 15 5w† Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 fm2 DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	22,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
18,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
8,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,265,270·0
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,709·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	35,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	5,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·96
	169,291·14
	$1,352,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,344
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,706
Cash in Bank and Office	347,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
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CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 8 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

AMUSEMENTS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH, below ARCH.
SAPPHO OPERETTA COMPANY.
Every evening,
THE BEAUTIFUL "ENDYMION"
MISS MAGGIE HAROLD as DIANA!
SAPPHO as CUPID!
Offenbach's Great Operetta, entitled
"HOPE AND THE CROCODILE,"
NEVER BEFORE PLAYED IN AMERICA.
Matinee every Saturday at 2½ o'clock. 8 22 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE WONDERFUL BLONDES
In the New Can-Can.
IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE.
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.
Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PH

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE WAR.

GENERAL TROCHU, in his late proclamation to the citizens of Paris, asked them to imitate the valor of the army which had fought at the fearful odds of three against one, while Napoleon, in an address to the French officers at Metz, after describing the Prussian method of managing a battle, acknowledged that it was superior to the French system, and asked his army to imitate it. Thus we have the confessions of the highest authorities of the empire that the invaders possess a great superiority of force which is managed with superior efficiency, and the results of the campaign are precisely what might have anticipated from the disproportionate strength of the contending armies.

The success of the ambitious German effort to confine Marshal Bazaine and the flower of the French army in the fortress at Metz is confirmed from a number of quarters. The Parisian authorities virtually admit it by acknowledging that Bazaine's plans have been so changed as to induce him to prolong his occupancy of his old quarters. A special reporter of the New York *World* telegraphs that he saw the battle and knows that the French were forced back to Metz; while a despatch from Dresden, which gives a circumstantial account of the Saxon divisions engaged in the conflict of the 18th instant, alleges in the most positive terms that the object for which it was fought was fully accomplished.

It appears to have been the French plan, if Bazaine had been able to get away from the armies which hold him with an unyielding grasp, to make a stand at some point nearer the frontier than Chalons. MacMahon is said to have advanced beyond Chalons, towards Vitry, to meet the Crown Prince, and the original programme was probably to unite both wings of the French army and to contest the road to Paris mile by mile. But this plan has proved impracticable for reasons already given, and even the Parisian journals complain that a mysteriously long time has been consumed in the transmission of despatches between the two leading French generals; while MacMahon, thrown back upon his own resources, is said in a special despatch (which lacks confirmation) to have encountered another defeat. If he has already fought and lost a decisive battle, nothing that the Prussian army need fear remains to block up the road to Paris; but if this battle is still to be fought, he can have no rational hope of success since he has been deprived of the co-operation of Bazaine.

The preparations for a siege of the capital have therefore become imperatively necessary, and we do not wonder that they engross so large a share of the attention of the French authorities. The exterior defenses of the nation have fallen so rapidly that little remains to be done except to pierce its centre. It remains to be seen whether two millions of people can be supplied with enough food to maintain life during a protracted siege, and if this difficult task cannot be accomplished, the Prussian approach to Paris will extort a treaty from the necessities of a famished populace, even if no battles are fought there. The Prussians are believed now to have commenced operations with the intention of dictating peace at the gates of the French capital, and the wonderful success of their preliminary movements furnishes a hopeful augury of the achievement of their ultimate aim.

THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

THE Secretary of the Interior has written a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions with regard to his duties under the law passed at the last session of Congress which defines the amount of fees which agents or attorneys are allowed to charge for their services in prosecuting claims for pensions. The Secretary states in a very clear and exact manner precisely what are the responsibilities of the Commissioner as the legal guardian alike of the interests of the Government and of the pensioners, and if his instructions are faithfully carried out, one of the main purposes of the law will be fulfilled in all its integrity. According to the law the prescribed fee for procuring a pension is ten dollars, but by special agreement the agent or attorney is permitted to charge twenty-five dollars, *and no more*. The fee is to be deducted from the pension when allowed and paid directly to the attorney, but in case of a larger fee than ten dollars being charged the agreement to that effect must be approved by the Commissioner of Pensions before the money can be paid. It was obviously the intention of the law to make it the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions to scrutinize the agreements between claimants and their agents with great care, so as to protect ignorant persons from imposition; and the Secretary of the Interior states the purposes of Congress in providing for the persons entitled to pensions this safeguard against the cupidity of the men in the pension agency business very exactly when he says:—

"The stipulations binding the pension claimant to pay a specific amount are substantial parts of the agreement, and the whole instrument is subject to your approval. Confiding your action to matters of form, or to the ascertainment of the genuineness of the agreement, narrows too much the effect of the statute, and defeats one of its leading purposes. Instances have occurred in which sums far in excess of the value of the services rendered in prosecuting pension claims have been exacted from the widows and orphans of soldiers. Congress no doubt attempted to suppress a flagrant abuse by the provision under consideration, and by the penalties for violating it, which are set forth in another section, while at the same time they secured the just rights of the attorney by causing his fee to be paid by the instrumentality of the officer who pays the pensioner. Your approval is requisite to give effect to the agreement in the mode provided by Congress. Without it the stipulated amount cannot be deducted from that due the pensioner."

This is certainly plain enough, and the Commissioner of Pensions cannot complain that he does not know his duty. Upon his virtue depends whether the abuses aimed at by the law can be checked, and the payment of twenty-five-dollar fees only be allowed in extraordinary instances, when the difficulties in the way of prosecuting a claim demand extra remuneration. That the Commissioner of Pensions is not the enemy of corruption that we would like to see him is evidenced by the fact that he has not removed Colonel Forbes from his pension agency in this city, notwithstanding the expose that has been made of irregularities in the management of his office. Independently of all other considerations, Colonel Forbes, by his own admissions, has violated the law by discounting, at exorbitant rates, the claims of his pensioners, and this alone is a sufficient reason for his removal. So long as such "irregularities" as those of which Colonel Forbes is accused are countenanced by the Commissioner of Pensions, we cannot have the most supreme faith in his incorruptible virtue; and we sadly fear that the majority of attorneys' fees allowed by him under the new law will be nearer twenty-five dollars than ten.

SUICIDAL COWARDICE.

THE Republican State Committee met at Altoona on the 16th, but gave no public report about its proceedings. It was evidently made as close a corporation as possible, and was manipulated in the interest of the political desperadoes who attempted to steal the Republican organization through Washington trickery.

The Republicans had one grand opportunity to retrieve the party, to heal its dissensions, and reinspirit its people. Had a manifesto in favor of substantial reform within the party, by the earnest and determined action of the party, come from the committee, it would have rallied the Republican ranks with something of the old spirit that has given us victory in the past. But the committee was controlled otherwise—by what baleful influences we know not, but the Republicans of the State will be likely to place the responsibility where it justly belongs. By a resolution, the consideration of a Constitutional Convention to reform our legislation was postponed until the 10th of March next, evidently with the view of preventing action on the subject by the next Legislature; and if the next Legislature does not act, reform cannot be effected until after the next Senatorial election.

Not a single Republican journal in the State has ventured to oppose fundamental reform, and a very large portion of the ablest and truest of them have pronounced in the most positive terms in favor of a convention. So far as the expressions have been made in the party, there has been but one voice, and that demanded the prompt action of the party to inaugurate earnest reform, and yet the State Committee, the only organ of the party in the absence of a State Convention, submits to the counsels of those who want to control the Legislature by debauchery for a few years more, and yielded in suicidal cowardice to the corruptionists who have well-nigh prostrated the noblest party that ever existed.

This action of the committee opens the way for the advance of the Democracy, and they will not be slow to avail themselves of the opportunity. They will doubtless rally unitedly for a convention and such reform as the people, without distinction of party, not only wish, but imperatively demand, and they will thus array themselves in favor of the most vital issue now before the people of the State. Where was Hon. John Covode, with his acknowledged sagacity? Was he overruled? or did he, too, bow to the behest of Cameron, who don't want reform until he defrauds the people out of another Senatorial term?

If the Republican party would save itself it must do so in spite of its leaders. It is in the position of France—suffering the keenest agony and deepest humilition because of her ruler, who climbed to power through perjury and infamy. The French people must save the French nation, if it is saved at all; and the Republican people must save the Republican party, if its salvation is possible. Let the independent Republican press speak out, and the Republican masses demand of their Legislative candidates distinct pledges in favor of reform. Such action gives hope of success. Without it, Democratic folly will be unequal to the task of perpetuating Republican power.

DR. LANKESTER, the distinguished English physician, in the pages of *Nature*, draws attention somewhat opportunely to the value which should be attributed to weight in comparison with height when testing the soundness of the human frame. It is a well-known fact that the tallest soldiers are less able to bear fatigue and exposure than those whose height is rather below the average, and that the instances are very rare in which longevity and great stature have been combined. From investigations made by Dr. Hutchinson and Mr. Brent, it appears that a person 5 feet high ought to weigh 8 st. 3 lb., and that a healthy man increases for every additional inch of height five pounds in weight; whenever any considerable divergence from these rules is observed disease may be suspected. As to what combination of height and weight is likely to produce the strongest frame it is not possible to speak with certainty; it is due proportion rather than excessive development which should be encouraged.

Dr. Boyd's experiments on the inmates of Marylebone workhouse produced some interesting results. He took the height and weight of 108 consumptive persons, and found they measured 5 feet 7 inches, and weighed 90 pounds. He then measured and weighed 141 paupers who were not consumptive, and found that their average height was 5 feet 3 inches, and their average weight 134 pounds. Whether the authorities endeavored to adjust the balance in the former case we are not told, but no one has better opportunities than the coroner for judging of the efforts made by the workhouse authorities to check the advance of consumption by means of a fatty diet and cod-liver oil. Dr. Lankester expresses his full agreement with "a host of intelligent practitioners of medicine in the conviction that this treatment has been successful in really preventing disease and loss of life as its consequence."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING DONE WITH GREAT { DESPATCH AND PROMPTNESS } AT WANAMAKER'S, 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ SHAMOKIN AND TREVORTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1870.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7th next, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of this Company with the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company, the Mahanoy Valley Railroad Company, the Enterprise Railroad Company, and the Zerbe Valley Railroad Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
8 15 m3t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1870.
A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of this company with the Mahanoy Valley Railroad Company, the Shamokin and Trevorton Railroad Company, the Enterprise Railroad Company, and the Zerbe Valley Railroad Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALBERT FOSTER,
8 15 m3t Secretary.

☞ MAHANOY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1870.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of this Company with the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company, the Shamokin and Trevorton Railroad Company, the Enterprise Railroad Company, and the Zerbe Valley Railroad Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
8 15 m 3t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ ZERBE VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1870.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7, next, at 11½ o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of this Company with the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company, the Shamokin and Trevorton Railroad Company, the Mahanoy Valley Railroad Company, and the Enterprise Railroad Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALBERT FOSTER,
8 15 m3t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street—Room 17.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.
(being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from August 18th to 26th.
M. B. KELLY,
8 10 14t* Treasurer

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2? FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.
At a meeting of the committee, held on SATURDAY, August 13, to consider the report of the subcommittee in the matter of the dispute as to the nomination for Congress in the Second Congressional district, after hearing the evidence submitted, it was unanimously decided that Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL was the regularly nominated candidate of the Republican convention of that district.
Extract from the minutes.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
Attest: JOHN McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries. 1t

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 5 16 30t

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT SUBSCRIPTION BOOK OF THE SEASON,
PALACE AND HOVEL;
OR,
PHASES OF LONDON LIFE.
By D. J. KIRWAN, the well-known journalist.
The book is a beautiful octavo of 655 pages, containing 206 Engravings and a finely executed map of London. It gives a graphic and truthful account of the greatest city in the world, its high and low life, from the Queen in Buckingham Palace to the Scarlet Woman of Pimlico—from the vagabonds in princely robes to the condemned criminal in Newgate. The most popular and salable book in the market.
Circulars and sample pages sent free. Apply to
D. ASHMEAD, Agent,
1t* No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

CLOTHING.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! IT GOES!
The Balance of our stock must GO
We're selling off so monstrous LOW
The price of every garment's DOWN
Cheaper than anywhere else in TOWN
Nobody can beat us
This summer
On the prices
of every variety
of FINE SUMMER SUITS.
If you want them really

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

The place to come for them is the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

DRY GOODS.

No Advance in our Prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
At the same Low Prices that we sold them last season.
26-INCH GROS GRAINS, $1·62½.
26-INCH GROS GRAINS, $1·87½.
26-INCH GROS GRAINS, $2.
26-INCH GROS GRAINS, $2·25 to $4.
28-INCH GROS GRAINS, $5 to $8·50.
COLORED DRESS SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF FALL SHAWLS.
LADY WASHINGTON STRIPED WOOLLEN SQUARE SHAWLS.
Striped Reversible Ottoman Formosas.
Striped Square Paisley Shawls.
Open-Centre Square Paisley Shawls.
Choice Styles of Carriage and Evening Shawls.
1 CASE FINE HEAVY WATERPROOFS.
1 do. do. $1, WORTH $1·25.
Green Mixed Waterproofs for Suits.
Gold Mixed Waterproofs for Suits.
New Styles of Printed Reps for Wrappers.
Rich Styles of French Flannels for Wrappers.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 14

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THE STORE PROPERTY
No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.
Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE, NO. 732 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.
Address immediately, FINLEY,
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 151, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
8 6 No. 209 S. SEVENTH Street.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND VISITATION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
(in full uniform)
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
ON
FRIDAY, August 26, 1870,
remaining until
MONDAY AFTERNOON, 29th.
The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have made arrangements for a repetition of their visit to Atlantic City this season, leaving VINE Street Ferry at 3·30 P. M.,
ON FRIDAY, August 26.

PROGRAMME WHILE AT ATLANTIC CITY.
FRIDAY EVENING.
Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the hotels by the proprietors.
SATURDAY.
At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for parade on the beach.
At 8 P. M. the "Grand Knight Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the auspices of Cyrene Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblems.
SUNDAY.
Rev. Sir WM. H. JEFFERYS, E. G. P. of New Jersey, and Rev. Sir ROBERT PATTISON, D. D., P. E. G. P. of Pennsylvania, will lead in devotion, in the Methodist Church.
MONDAY.
At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers.
Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. G. of New Jersey, will have general command.
General Headquarters will be at the Sea-View Excursion House.
See time table for running of trains, etc. 8 16

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.
ESTATE OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
The undersigned, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the company, in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, three (3) charcoal blast furnaces in use and one (1) disused, with numerous shops and buildings.
The assignees propose to sell at the same time and place:—
The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres and 124 perches.
Also, the property known as the Williams farm, in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing 107 acres and 29 perches.
A detailed description of all the above properties will be found in an advertisement in this paper of an intended sale of the same property by Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, trustees.
The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now existing against the property.
One of them bearing date February 1, 1867, given to Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1887, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of August and February.
The principal of which debt is $500,000, and on above interest was paid up to the first day of February, 1869.
The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, held by Henry Winsor, Wistar Morris, and E. C. Biddle, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1883, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of June and December; on this there is due for principal $300,000, with interest from December 1, 1869.
But the purchasers will be at liberty to insert a clause in their deed, excluding any personal liability for the debts thus secured, and agreeing to no more than a recognition that such mortgages exist and are liens.
About 405,000 bushels of charcoal, about 1000 tons of iron ore, about 2000 tons of cinder, a quantity of limestone, together with a large quantity of material in various stages of manufacture.
Also one hundred and two (102) mules and nineteen (19) horses with wagons and harness complete.
Also, 1,942,654 lbs. steel ingots.
41 tons warm blast scrap iron.
17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed.
244,614 lbs. round and square iron and steel buggy tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.
6 1955-2240 tons steel rails.
10 1351-2240 " " " ends.
105 steel ingots at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, weighing 60,772 lbs., hammered.
597 steel ingots at Johnstown, weighing 383,786 lbs., not hammered.
5 tons castings.
4 tons scrap.
Also, an assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions and drugs, suitable for a manufacturing establishment, in store at Forge Works, in Derry township, Mifflin county, and in store at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county.
The whole of the above described personal property will be offered in one parcel, and if a sufficient price, in the judgment of the assignees, is not offered, they will be withdrawn and sold in separate parcels, as may be decided upon.
TERMS OF SALE.
The purchasers of the real estate will be required to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (1000) Dollars, if the bid amounts to so much, and any balance in 30 days, and they will be required to prepare and stamp the deed to be signed by the assignees.
The purchasers of the personal property will be required to pay at the time of signing the memorandum, when the property is struck down, $1000, and within thirty days the balance of the purchase money, reserving, however, what will be the probable amount of the dividend to which the purchasers, as creditors, will be entitled, less 10 per cent., and on their giving approved security, to pay in on reasonable notice, from time to time, any part or parts of such residue as may be required by the assignees in their judgment, and the purchasers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of their bid, the debt due for wood leave, for the wood cut and bought by them, amounting to about $2000.
JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CHARLES McCREA,
Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1870. 8 22 mth 9t

MILLINERY, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.—TO CLOSE OUT BY 1st of September, bargains in Sash Ribbons, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, previous to taking stock of fall goods.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
AND
STRAW GOODS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Ladies trim your Hats while you wait.
MARKLAND'S,
817 wfm6t No. 237 SOUTH Street.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2? WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARC

SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf14p PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have largely increased their stock of
DIAMONDS
AND
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, OPALS AND CAMEOS,
In Mountings of Exquisite Style, carefully prepared by the most Skilful Workmen.
They also call particular attention to
NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY
IN ROMAN GOLD, GOLD AND ENAMEL, TURQUOISE, BLACK ONYX,
BYZANTINE MOSAICS, AND PARISIAN ENAMELS. [8 5 fmwtfrp
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HOTELS.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address
8 17 10trp* LYCETT & SAWYER, Proprietors.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mw6] PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3

COAL.

BEST QUALITY HARD AND FREE-BURNING ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL at lowest market prices. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut for carters at liberal discount.
EASTWICK & BRO.,
Yards, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av.
Office, No. 225 DOCK Street. 8 20 tf

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year.
Address, T. J. W.,
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Opening of the Walnut.

The Walnut opened on Saturday night, with Boucicault's drama of *The Flying Scud*, for a short preliminary season previous to the commencement of the regular fall and winter campaign, which will be inaugurated two weeks from now by Mr. Edwin Forrest. The house was well filled on Saturday by an enthusiastic audience, which was bent on being pleased, and which applauded the play and the performers in a most vociferous manner. The leading members of the company are the same as last season, and they were greeted on their appearance with a cordiality that must have been in the highest degree gratifying. The favorite—if it is possible to discriminate where a hearty welcome was extended to all—appeared to be the harmonious Hassler, whose dulcet notes have apparently touched the public heart more deeply than the rage of the heavy villains, the sighs of the lorn lovers, the vivavity of the soubrettes, the sentimentalisms of the walking ladies, the ponderosity of the traditional dramatic parents, the comicalities of the low comedian, or the irreproachable calves of the supernumeraries. And the public is quite right in its preference, for Mr. Hassler's violin is never out of tune, and when he plays "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," he invariably moves the audience to tears. All last season the dramatic representative of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, in company with many thousands of the citizens of Philadelphia, wept oceans—if we may use the expression—of tears over the touching strains of "Sweet Spirit" as evolved by Mr. Hassler from the catgut of his violin, and we did fear that in his desire to vary the musical programme he might turn over his portfolio and select some other air, as the always to be expected feature of his musical programme for the present season. We did Mr. Hassler injustice by the fear, and when between the first and second acts we knew what was coming by the peculiar twist of the elbow that "our Simon"—as he is pleasantly called in the profession—gives whenever he is about to strike up "Sweet Spirit," we sought the manager in his private office, and congratulated him on the certainty of a successful season.

While Mr. Hassler appeared to be the favorite, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Reilly, Mr. Jones, Miss Annie Graham, Mrs. Walcot, Miss Rose Wood, and the other members of the company had every reason to be satisfied with the heartiness of the applause that greeted them when they stepped upon the stage and if we except a few lapses of memory and other little irregularities that are nearly always incidental to the first performance of a piece, they acted in a style to deserve the marks of approbation bestowed upon them.

The Flying Scud is an eminently characteristic effort of the great modern dramatist who claims to have driven Shakespeare from the stage. It is a highly moral play, after the Boucicaultian standard of morality; that is, three acts of cheating, lying, swindling, and all manner of villainy are concluded by the punishment of vice and the triumph of virtue, and a moral tag to the effect that virtue is its own reward. Apart from any moral consideration, however, *The Flying Scud* is an interesting popular play. The plot is constructed with Boucicault's accustomed skill, and a series of good acting characters are introduced which are sufficiently near to human nature for stage purposes at least. The main interest of the play turns upon the fortunes of a horse, "The Flying Scud," who is made to win the Derby race and defeat a clique of scoundrels who have attempted to "hobble" him and so ruin his master, who has ventured all his fortune on the success of the horse. The culmination of the interest is at the end of the second act, when "Flying Scud" rushes upon the stage, winner of the race, and the old jockey who has ridden him to victory falls exhausted from his back as the winning post is reached. This scene is one of the realistic effects upon which Boucicault prides himself; and, managed in good style, as it certainly is at the Walnut, it thrills the audience with some of the excitement of a genuine contest upon the race-course. A love-story is ingeniously combined with the main features of the drama, and the three acts make an excellent evening's entertainment for those who are not fastidious about the intellectual quality of the dramatic fare set before them.

The Flying Scud was produced a few seasons ago at the Chesnut, but failed to make a hit, and the success which it achieved on Saturday evening at the Walnut was due in a very large measure to the complete manner in which it was placed upon the stage. Several new scenes were painted by Mr. Heilge, together with a very spirited panorama of the road to the races. This panorama is quite a creditable performance, but the artist has committed the curious mistake of making the motley crowd of equestrians and pedestrians going *from* instead of *to* the races. The panorama ought to commence at the other end.

During the summer recess a new stage has been laid down, which is fitted with all the latest improvements, so that scenic effects that were impossible before can now be produced without difficulty. The proscenium is hung with new drapery, and a handsome new drop curtain, painted by Mr. Heilge, adds greatly to the attractive appearance of the house. This curtain represents "The Town and Lake of Lugano," and it has considerable merit as a work of art. As a very decided improvement over the old "drop," it will be appreciated by the *habitues* of the Walnut. In order to render the improvements complete a new green curtain is needed, but it was found impossible to get one ready in time for the opening night, owing to the pressure of work with which Mr. Heilge has been laboring during the entire summer.

The Walnut this season will be under the management of Mr. John S. Clarke, who has purchased Mr. Booth's interest for a term of years. Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill will continue to act as business manager and treasurer.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Flying Scud* will be performed this evening.

THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE will open for the season this evening. Messrs. Carncross & Dixey will have the management of the establishment as heretofore, and they will be supported by a company of talented performers, who will, under the stimulus of an active competition from the new opera house on Arch street, make more earnest efforts than ever to secure the favor of the public.

THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, under the management of Messrs. Simmons & Slocum, will open on Saturday evening next.

—Three Christian Brothers emigrated to St. Louis in 1849, and began to teach school in that city. Their number has since increased to fifty-seven, in addition to a novitiate of thirty. They give their services to the city at $300 a year each. Most of the schools are under their control.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

The money market continues easy, but wears a stringent look, though currency is freely offered by the banks at 5½ and 6 per cent. on call. The statement of the banks will be issued this evening, showing their condition as compared with the preceding week, but there can be no risk in anticipating a further loss in their reserves, as the current has been strong towards the West during the whole week. Discounts are fairly active and the rates unusually firm. Very little paper can be negotiated under 7 per cent., whilst the bulk of the business is being done at 8 per cent.

Gold opened at 115¾, but aevanced to 115⅞ on the strength of news less favorable to peace.

Government bonds are dull and not quite steady. The old bonds are rather weak.

Stocks are still neglected but steady; no sales of State or City 6s this morning.

Reading Railroad changed hands on a small scale at 47·94@48; Pennsylvania at 58⅝; Camden and Amboy at 115½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44⅝ for trifling lots. 37 was bid for Catawissa preferred and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

The rest of the list was entirely overlooked.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112⅝; do. 1864, 111@111⅛; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅜@111½; do. do., July, 109⅞@110⅛; do. do., 1867, 110@110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; Pacifics, 112@112¼. Gold, 115⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112½; do. 1864, 111@111⅛; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅞@110; do., July, 1867, 110@110⅛; do. July, 1868, 110@110⅜; 5s, 10-40, 108¼@108⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 112@112¼. Gold, 115⅛@115⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; do. 1862, 112¼@112⅝; do. 1864, 111@111⅛; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, new, 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1867, do. 110@110⅛; do. 1868, do. 110¼@110⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@112¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 115¾@116; Silver, 110@113; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 870@880; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 740@770.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	115⅝	11·31 A. M.	115⅝
10·42 "	115⅝	11·57 "	115⅝
10·43 "	115⅝	12·15 P. M	115⅝
11·30 "	115⅝	12·16 "	115⅝

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New.	101⅛	20 sh O C & A R.	44⅝
$500 Leh 6s gold l.	89	100 do.	b5kl. 47·94
43 sh Girard Bk.	60	200 do.	ls. 47·94
22 sh Penna R.	58⅛	50 do.	b3. 48
3 do.	c. 58⅛	100 do.	47·94
35 sh C & A R.	ls. 115⅝		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 22.—Bark—Sales of 83 hhds. "Ponders" and "Williams" No. 1 Quercitron at $35 ₱ ton. Tanners' Bark ranges from $18 to $19 ₱ cord.

The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at $5 40@5·75; extras at $5·75@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·25@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·50; Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@8·75, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices favor buyers. The receipts to-day were 16,550 bushels. Sales old Pennsylvania red at $1·42@1·43; 2000 bushels new Western at $1·37@1·44; and fair Delaware at $1·35. Rye may be quoted at 95@98c. for new Western. Corn is dull and depressed. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1@1·03; Western do. at 97c.; and Western mixed at 90@95c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of new Western at 50@52c.; and 1500 bushels new Delaware at 47c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is quiet. 60 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 98c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Arrived, steamships Pereire, Colorado, and Paraguay, from Europe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 22.—The pilot boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore, brig Julia E. Haskell, from Demarara.

Pasted out, ships Annapolis and Uncle Joe, for Liverpool; barks Delaware, for Demarara; Lapwing and May Queen, for Rio; Eilora, for Liverpool; American Lloyd's, for Montevideo; Constance, for Bristol; also, brigs Achat West and Charles Albert, for Nova Scotia; George Burnham, for Portland; and Chattanooga, for St. John.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 22

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....66 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Clyde (iron, new), Hunter, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, do.
Steamer Panther, Miller, Boston, J. S. Hilles.
Br. bark Carleton, Durkee, Antwerp, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Annisquan, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr D. Davidson, Smith, New Orleans, do.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, Boston, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Weymouth, do.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Graw, Lynn, do.
Schr H. W. McCauley, Gaskill, Chelsea, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 43 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Brig Fanny, Turner, —days from Baltimore, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Br. schr Black Duck, Noel, 18 days from Demarara, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, 7 days fm Charleston, with phospate to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co.
Schr Mary E. Hobson, Blocksom, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr William Arthur, Hutchinson, 11 days from Portland, with pickets to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr A. M. Folsom, Rose, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr William Matthews, Patten, from Portland, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Pangussett, Wattles, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, from Hartford.
Schr P. H. Wilson, Harris, from Boston.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr Polly Price, Townsend, from Boston.
Schr Lady Emma, Carroll, from New Haven.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, from Fall River.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Corson, from Norwich.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr Alexander, Baker, from New Haven.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Mr. J. Mauli, pilot, reports having seen barks Thomas, from Havana; Rachael, from Sagua; and barkentine Kaleb, from Havana, all at quarantine this morning.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 22.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

John W. Thompson, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Shaw, Towns & Co., with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Co.
C. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
R. M. Fortman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
John S. Mason, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
Mattie and Minnie, with bark to T. & A. C. Williams.
A. C. Bishop, Reliance, and Baltimore Co., with lumber, for New York.
Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY E. EAYRE,
ONLY, (5 4 wfm4m8p
68 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
ALL KINDS,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY, AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER READY-MADE STOCK
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St.

LABOR.—Labor is capital. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commencement of life's great race, he will be certain to accumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earnings. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues on at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers, and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses Plantation Bitters, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

A LUXYE OF THE PERIOD.—Regarded from the economic standpoint, SEA MOSS FARINE appears to overshadow every other vegetable nutrient. It contains—as we are informed on good scientific authority—nearly ninety per cent. of nourishing, fattening gelatine; and of all gelatine substances used in cooking it is said to be the cheapest by over fifty per cent., as well as the most digestible. We give these statements, which are authenticated by the signatures of men of eminent reputation, as vouchers for the opinions we have ventured to express on the economic importance of the new article of diet. As to its deliciousness, the "proof of the pudding is in eating it;" and we feel confident that no man or woman who has once eaten of a blanc mange, pudding, custard, cream, Charlotte Russe, or any other delicacy prepared with this marine Godsend, will deny its claim to rank among the table luxuries of the period.

THE GREAT ENIGMA.—A thousand guesses have been made at the ingredients of SOZODONT, the most wholesome and perfect dental purifier the world has ever seen. They were all wrong, so, by way of throwing a little light on the subject, it is now announced that the LIBER, or inner bark of the QUILLAYA SAPONARIA, the Soap Tree of the Valley of the Andes, is one of the components of that peerless dentrifice.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transien board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE NEW SHADOW PHOTOGRAPHS and German Chromo Heads, made by A. K. P. TRASK, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," useful and true.

MARRIED.

SAVIDGE—MARTIN.—On the 18th instant, at the Emery M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. J. M. Hinson, Mr. CHARLES S. SAVIDGE to Miss ELIZA MARTIN, all of this city.

WATERFIELD—LYONS.—On July 7, 1870, by Rev. Tho. W. Simpers, Mr. JOHN P. WATERFIELD to Miss ANNIE G. LYONS, both of this city.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Staten Island, on the 19th instant, of typhoid fever, JOHN Q. ADAMS, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral on to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, from New York Depot at West Philadelphia, at 11·45 o'clock. All friends are invited.

GARTLAND.—On the 21st instant, MICHAEL GARTLAND, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Mary Walsh, No. 618 S. Seventeenth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. High Mass at St. Paul's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

MAYHEW.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, MARY C., wife of Edward Mayhew.

The friends and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, E. Mayhew, No. 916 Melon street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WEILD.—On the 21st instant, JOHN, son of Mary B. and the late John Weild, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends, also Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 110, I. O. of O. F.; Olive Branch Lodge, No. 33, K. of P., and the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 16 S. Nineteenth street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Service at the Tabernacle Baptist Church at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.
SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra Safe for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent. payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George F. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson, J. Gillingham Fell, Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmw6

CARRIAGES.
GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp
Phaetons,
Jenny Linds,
Buggies, Etc.,
AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

FINANCIAL.
A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.
ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

EDUCATIONAL.
RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.
Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.
1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.
Next session begins September 12. Circulars at LEE & WALKER'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.
Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.
During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.
S 13 W. STRONG.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Classrooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20 1m
Full term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
S 17tf m Principals.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
S 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.
Particulars from circulars. S 13 t0 1

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH Avenue, and corner of SECOND Avenue and ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FOURTH Streets, will Reopen in HARLEM, September 19, and on FIFTH Avenue September 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College Building.
S 15 2m† H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., Prresident.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR TRENTON New Jersey; a first-class school for both sexes; comfort and progress of the students guaranteed; total cost in common English $210 per year. Next term begins September 1. Discount of 20 per cent. of clergymen. S 18 2m†

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the evening. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M.,
S 15 mwf 19 1 Head Master.

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
S 18 1m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
S 22 1m Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. S 6 1m*

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 6. S 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
S 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

THE FINE ARTS.
COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.
NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,
For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each
THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·50 EACH.
DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.
NEW No. 1 MACKEREL,
IN KITTS.
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 10 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MACHINERY.
CARPET AND CLOTH ROLLING AND Shearing Machines roll the piece solid, retaining width and length.
5 9 m GEORGE C. HOWARD, No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The March on Paris.

Army of the Crown Prince.

Bazaine's New Movement.

French Naval Capture.

Italian War Appropriations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Italian War Preparations.

FLORENCE, Aug. 23.—War appropriations of 40,000,000 lire have passed both Chambers.

A New Cavalry Regiment.

A decree is published in the *Journal Officiel* to-day for the creation of a new cavalry regiment for an Imperial Guard.

Supposed Prussian Spies.

In some of the French provinces the people have recently attacked innocent persons who were supposed to be Prussian spies. The Government will take measures immediately to prevent these outrages hereafter.

The March on Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 23—1·30 P. M.—The Crown Prince, with an army 150,000 strong, is apparently intending to march upon Paris by the valley of the Aube.

Marshal MacMahon's

headquarters are at St. Dizier.

Bazaine's New Movement.

LONDON, Aug. 23—2 P. M.—A Berlin despatch says Bazaine is reported to be under the guns of Metz. MacMahon is moving strategically to the support of Bazaine at the proper moment.

A French Vessel Captures a Prussian Bark.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Aug. 23—Noon.—A French side-wheel corvette has just captured a Prussian bark off this port. Many spectators gathered on the beach and witnessed the operation.

The Defenses of Paris—Destruction of the Bois de Boulogne.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The destruction of the Bois de Boulogne has been commenced. A large part of it, however, will not be touched. Only those portions near the wall of the city will be cleared away.

The ramparts are strongly fortified with large cannon. The forts are fully prepared, and the entrances to the city may be closed at any moment by drawbridges.

It is reported that in case of a siege all strangers will be compelled to leave.

Exportation of Food from France Forbidden.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The French Government has forbidden the importation of food.

The Prussians at Verdun.

The Prussians are surrounding Verdun, which is imperfectly defended. The camp at Chalons has been raised, and the troops now there have been ordered to take positions along the line.

The Plan of the Crown Prince

is apparently to advance on Paris by the valley of the Aube.

MacMahon's Strategy.

It is said that MacMahon is performing some strategical movement preliminary to an action which Bazaine is prepared to support. Bazaine has at last been supplied with food and ammunition.

The Siege of Paris.

The *Siecle* to-day says Paris is dispelling illusions. It is certain we must accept a siege.

Edmond About writes to his journal, the *Soir*, praising the grave self-devotion of all classes. Paris is preparing for a desperate defense.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The steamer Minnesota, from New York for Liverpool, arrived last evening.

BASE BALL.

The Forest City Club of Cleveland vs. The Athletics.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUNDS, Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue.—One of the largest crowds that has assembled on these grounds this season are present this afternoon, to witness the second match of a series between Forest City Club, of Cleveland, and the Athletics, of this city.

A protracted dispute about the umpire delayed the commencement of the game until nearly 4 o'clock, when the Forest City Club finally agreed to accept Mr. Halbach of the Keystone Club. The Athletics won the toss, sent the Forest City to the bat and put them out in one, two, three order. The Athletics made six runs in the 1st inning.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!
10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,
At 95 and Accrued Interest.
Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.
Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected
IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,
Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.
Whole Issue $500,000,
Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.
This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.
The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.
Send for maps and circulars.
For sale at 95 and accrued interest by
B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,
COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.
8 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

"Overland," Chapters VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X; "Milk," by John C. Draper, M. D.; "Historic Doubts Concerning Patrick Henry," by Edward A. Pollard; "Patience," by H. H.; "The Album of the Regiment," from the French of Edmond About; "Ten Years in Rome—The Inquisition;" "Lady Judith: a Tale of Two Continents," Chapters I, II, III, and IV, by Justin McCarthy; "Unpardoned," by Edgar Fawcett; "Temperaments," by Titus Munson Coan, M. D.; "Three Women," by Richard Grant White; "Three Singers," by G.; "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Literature and Art;" "Memoranda," by Mark Twain; "Nebulæ," by the editor.

To what depths of humiliation must Virginia have descended when a Virginian undertakes to demolish the historic reputation of one of Virginia's famous heroes, in the style that Mr. Edward A. Pollard does in his "Historic Doubts Concerning Patrick Henry"! Mr. Pollard certainly makes out a good case against the famous orator, but alas that such things should be written, and by a member of the F. F. Vs. We quote some portions of Mr. Pollard's article:—

It will be asked, who could be a more intelligent witness to the eloquence of Patrick Henry than his biographer, the elegant and accomplished William Wirt? We answer, the witness is only one; one sworn to exalt his subject, after the common fashion of that biography which Macaulay names among our wild literary *manias;* one whose own literary conceits were enormous; one who notoriously gives us Henry's speeches in the classic style of the *oratio obliqua*, himself practising the rhetorician; one than whom no single person could have been selected from Henry's contemporaries better calculated to give us an entirely unreliable description of the man, and, at best, more likely to make his falsehoods plausible and dangerous by the deceptions of his fancy and the peculiarities of his style.

Let us meditate the remarkable, important fact that the volume of Wirt is, strictly speaking, the only *historical* evidence we have of the assertion, grown familiar in our day, and repeated with such unquestioning assent, that Patrick Henry was a great orator. Now, what is the value of this testimeny? The same Mr. Wirt wrote "The Blind Preacher"; and the facts turned out to be that James Waddell was a very excellent old man, but not much above the mediocrity of speakers; that no one was more surprised than himself at Wirt's eulogy—deeply mortified, in fact, as the honest man confessed himself to be, by the extravagance of his biographer; that even he was not blind, suffering only from the weakness of his eyes; and that he actually never did preach the sermon from which "the British Spy" professed to quote literally some one or two sentences! Now, is it at all improbable that the same author may have done in a measure for Patrick Henry what he did for James Waddell? and, indeed, is there any evidence but that of a page of Wirt that Patrick Henry ever did actually make that "give-me-liberty-or-give-me-death" speech whose inspirational words have been mouthed on the hustings and repeated forensically by little boys for three-quarters of a century? It is an unwelcome task to destroy a pleasing and romantic picture which we have been in the habit of accepting as true. But if we are to speak with the severity of the historian, we have to say that the evidence that Patrick Henry ever made such a speech is not worth a baubee, and that, on the contrary, there is reason to believe that he never did utter said oft-quoted invocation! We say so much, because it is only Wirt who reports the speech; because he produces it in such connection as to show that it is he (the author) evidently, though not by literal confession, making a speech for himself; and because, if Henry had so spoken, it is likely that it would have been noticed by some of his numerous and capable audiences, the utterance being bold, and not likely to pass unchallenged by their memories. But granted that Henry spoke *in totidem verbis;* what, we should like to know, is the particular eloquence of it? True, it is brave, fervent, and all that—but is it not a trifle trite? Or, to be strictly honest, is it not a plagiarism taken from that classic morsel in "the Reader," "Sempronius' Speech for War," which the writer recollects to have recited in school when he was ten years old, and thought to be capable of the instruction of "liberty or death?"

It is to be noticed that this wonderful speech described by Wirt is introduced into the Virginia Convention of 1774, which sat in the city of Richmond. How is it, then, that of the many members of this Convention who themselves spoke on the question—that of a resolution that the colony "be immediately put into a state of defense"—none have testified to the burst of declamation attributed to Henry, a thing so remarkable and in which they themselves were involved as debaters? Among his so silent and uncommunicative auditors were such men as Nicholas Bland, Pendleton, Harrison, Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Mason, Page, and notably Jefferson, who did on another occasion, in the House of Burgesses, notice, and in frequent detail too, another effort of the same orator. That Patrick Henry did make a speech in this Convention we do not doubt. He was the mover of the resolution referred to, and he naturally spoke to it. Judge Tucker refers to him as speaking to the question "with all the calm dignity of Cato of Utica"—a stoicism quite unlike the fierce and incandescent product of Wirt. This, certainly, could not have been the speech that tradition tells of. A recent historiographer who has meddled in the subject attempts to bring some support or color to Wirt, by a conversation, an oral statement derived from "an old Baptist clergyman," who, however, gives his support no further than describing the orator as speaking with such zeal that "the tendons of his neck stood out like whip-cords." Which is true, Judge Tucker or the Baptist clergyman? And, in such conflict, we may not be pardoned for dropping the question, and committing ourselves to a wise skepticism as to whether Patrick Henry did actually speak a single one of those sentences which Wirt has rehearsed?

But it will probably be said that our assertion has been too broad, to the effect that Henry's contemporaries have not testified to such greatness of eloquence as Wirt has described, and there will be obvious quotations, even from the tame and critical Jefferson, as to his power of oratory. Granted; but when we come to analyze the evidence of Mr. Jefferson, we find it on near examination not only to be equivocal, but to suggest new suspicions as to the true measure of Henry's gifts. If the truth must be fully told, Thomas Jefferson was among the most envious of men; one has only to read the "Ana" to see this infirmity displayed in the busy, painful canvassing of the opinions of posterity, which to make the more effective he transported to the shelter of the grave. There is a curious ingenuity of envious persons in making the most extravagant concessions of certain virtues or qualities in their rivals, only that with better grace and deeper effect they may wound other parts of their characters or lives. Of this common deception or hypocrisy we think Mr. Jefferson has furnished a melancholy instance in the estimate of Patrick Henry which he has left to the world; that is, if the inconsistencies and contradictions of this estimate mean anything else than an utter looseness of conception, the maudlin incoherence of an incapable witness—of which hypothesis we must certainly acquit "the sage of Monticello." "Henry was a great orator," says Mr. Jefferson rapturously: but then, after that was said, the great orator was ignorant, was fond of low company, herded with overseers, changed his shirt but once a fortnight, and was so brutally dull that he had to confess that he could not find resolution in a whole winter to read a few chapters that had been recommended to him in Hume's "History of England!" He suffered from "incorrigible idleness;" "his ruling passion was fiddling, dancing, and pleasantry." Now, in this testimony it requires no deep sight to detect the marks of a man at cross purposes, attempting to disguise an almost fierce envy or contempt under the preface of an insincere compliment. And besides this suspicion of Mr. Jefferson's sincerity, his testimony in some instances is so utterly at variance with well-ascertained facts, that we may apply to it the rule, *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*, and declare the whole story which he told to Mr. Webster at Monticello of his quondam contemporary to be utterly worthless.

So far from Patrick Henry being the dullard here represented, we have been told by one who knew him well in Richmond, that he was such a student in his law office that he was known, in preparing for a single cafe of litigation, to have shut himself up for three days, during which he did not see his family, and his food was handed by a servant through the office door! Mr. Wirt will have his hero mostly an "inspirational speaker," while the Richmond witness makes him a perfect *fag*, whose preparations must have stunk most unpleasantly of the lamp.

At the very time Mr. Jefferson has the orator unable to digest the plain and agreeable prose of Hume, Mr. Wirt has him reclined under the forest trees, in true pastoral style, reading Livy in the original Latin. Another witness comes forward to Mr. Jefferson's aid, and another Governor of Virginia reports the orator as habitually using a language not above the dialect of the negro. Mr. Randall, in his "Life of Jefferson," thus introduces Patrick Henry:—"He talked like a backwoodsman about man's *naitural* parts being improved by *larnin*, about the *yearth*, etc." And this added in a foot-note:—"Governor Page of Virginia used to relate on the testimony of his own ears that such was the pronounciation of the subject of this sketch." What then, shall we believe of this mess of inconsistencies, and is the "forest-born Demosthenes," after all, a mythical personage? Even as to the article of dress, there is a contradiction of testimony; and Mr. Jefferson's cruel description is manifestly false. So far from the great orator being clownish or unclean in his dress, he seems to have been eccentrically luxurious in it, and on occasions to have practised a peculiarity in it of the weakest and most bizarre description. The diamond he displayed was worthy of Fisk, Jr. His usual attire in the Legislature of Virginia was "stunning"—the body of his dress black, white cravat, and a red velvet mantle thrown over the shoulders!

Really, as we collect the evidences of Mr. Henry's appearance and manners, there is a painfully increasing suspicion that there was an element of charlatanry in them, or, at any rate, that the man was not really as he is in the picture-books of our day and in the pleasant traditions of an admiring posterity. As to his qualities as an orator, we have a theory of our own—one the merit of which is that it is curiously consistent with each extreme in which he is represented by his contemporaries. And we may as well say here in advance and plainly that we have no idea that Patrick Henry was an orator in the sense that Cicero, or Burke, or Mirabeau was, and that the few certain historical evidences which we have on the subject completely exclude such a supposition.

The most important fact in his life which touches this question is one but little known to readers, or that has been slightly estimated by his partial biographer. It is that this man, for whom so much has been claimed as an orator, sat for two years in the Continental Congress, when the early questions of the Revolution were being debated, when the most inspiring themes were appealing to mind and heart—sat for these two whole years without ever venturing to speak once to an assembly so well qualified to hear him, if he had indeed been a great orator, and so well disposed to entertain him, if indeed a great reputation had preceded him. If the delegate from Virginia was really the incomparable orator that had inflamed the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, how could he have remained for two years this figurehead in Congress, and that when questions calculated to stir men's hearts to their depths required him to speak? It is the quality of true eloquence that it cannot contain itself, that it dares all assemblies, that it recognizes the variety and numbers of its audiences only to draw inspiration from them. Was Patrick Henry afraid of the reputation he had made on obscure occasions in Virginia? Did he fear to risk it before an assembly which Lord Chatham declared to exceed intellectually any parliament in Europe? Was he another instance of that phenomenon which we see so habitually in our meaner Congress of to-day: men coming there with great local reputations, and with great expectations of their constituents, and never being heard of afterwards? We will not pursue these painful yet obvious and unavoidable surmises; yet certain it seems, if Patrick Henry had been *the* orator represented by his biographer, he would not, could not have been thesilent, undistinguished, in fact, *extinguished* man he was in Congress.

Patrick Henry had sat in Congress from 1774 to 1776. He declined a re-election; along with George Washington, who had been equally a "silent" member of this high assembly; but for Washington there was, of course, the excuse that he made no pretensions to eloquence. Henry had been flanked with other Virginia colleagues who spoke abundantly, and who made names as orators and debaters by his side. Such were Richard Henry Lee, Peyton Randolph, Richard Bland, and Edward Pendleton. He made not a single addition to his eloquence, where every incentive and every opportunity were offered; and, what is more remarkable, he went obscurely back into the Virginia Convention, to remain as silent and undistinguished there. Indeed, from his first apparition as orator and "Rebel," about the time he was designated by Lord (Governor) Dunmore as "a certain Patrick Henry, of the county of Hanover, with a number of deluded followers" to the date of the Declaration of Independence in the Virginia Convention, *i. e.*, the resolutions which proposed this movement in Congress, Mr. Henry appears to have veiled whatever eloquence he had, and to have been satisfied to repose on his laurels. He remained silent when the proposition for independence was about to be decided by the Virginia Convention. The "supernatural voice" was not heard on an occasion so great and exacting. Although a member of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Rights and the first Constitution of Virginia, Mr. Henry spoke on none of these inspiring themes, and he permitted another member of his committee to offer the resolution of independence. Such poverty of speech, to say the least, was unworthy of such an orator as Wirt has described and tradition has accepted. True, an explanation has been hinted that deeply involves Henry's integrity as a patriot. It has been conjectured that his zeal for liberty had declined, that he had undergone a change of his political opinions which he was unwilling to confess in public; and there has been brought to light in modern times a very curious letter from General Charles Lee, written in May, 1775, in which he refers to Mr. Henry on the supposition of a letter from the latter taking grounds against independence. But our explanation is different, and not so cruel. The falling off, we are disposed to believe, was that of the orator rather than of the patriot; and we must believe this at the peril of far worse suspicions. There must surely be some explanation of this utter want of evidence of the orator, just where we should expect such evidence. That Patrick Henry had been flattered, that he had been overvalued by country audiences, and that he was therefore a failure in Congress, it is reasonable to believe. But for whatever reason he failed, our general proposition is not disturbed, to the effect that the historical evidences of him as an orator are essentially deficient, and that of him in this character we are thus permitted most seriously to doubt.

If our Virginia orator failed to set the Susquehanna on fire, it was perhaps no more than his failure to display his genius in any like conspicuous circumstances in his life. It is a most remarkable, and we may add significant fact, that the greatest triumphs accorded to him by his biographers were won in comparatively obscure places and before small audiences. If we may except the apocrypha of the House of Burgesses, they were mostly affairs of the county meeting and the local gathering. If his neighbors thought him a "god," as Wirt says, that does not prove a great deal, as many a man's neighbors have overestimated their prodigy; and the good people of Charlotte county have no peculiar claim, as we are aware, for putting their opinions instead of the world's, and having their apotheosis accepted by mankind.

Patrick Henry, we repeat, we cannot admit to be in any such sense an orator. What then shall we say? Certainly there lived such a man as Patrick Henry, and certainly he spoke with some remarkable effect in his day. Rather, let us take the hint just afforded us by Mr. Wirt, and reconcile a number of apparent contradictions, by concluding that Patrick Henry was of the class distinctively known in our country (America) as *stump-speakers*, and that he was a very eminent representative of that class. To speak with volubility, to affect an audience with the vivacity of our delivery, to make vague impressions on them of assent, or of a sort of physical sympathy with the energy of our discourse, may have a certain merit; and it is quite sure to found with the vulgar the reputation of an orator. It is precisely such a style as will account for most of the triumphs of Patrick Henry, while explaining the barrenness of the popular recollections of the man, and reconciling the curiously conflicting statements which we have of his ignorance, his want of real intellectual force, and yet, his unquestionable popularity as a speaker, and an undoubted fame as such, very unduly, but not improbably, expanded as the last has been by the literary art of a biographer and the characteristic extravaganee of tradition. A theory that answers so many exigencies is perhaps the best that can be formed under the circumstances.

If it offends the fancy of his countrymen, or the pride of his descendants, we shall be glad to have these point out to us wherein we may possibly and unwittingly have offended that true object of a common regard—the truth of history.

In behalf and in the interest of this truth, a few more words are indispensable. We have in this article nothing to do with the record of Patrick Henry as a politician, except so far as it touches the question whether or not he was a great orator. But really the one question enters into the other further than might be generally supposed. The maxim of Quintilian that "the orator must be a good man" has a deeper sense than that yielded on first reflection. The warmth that constitutes true eloquence must proceed from an amount and degree of sensibility such as can be furnished only by an acute and determined sense of virtue. The demagogue, the man who speaks in any sort of selfish interest, with any lack of allegiance to truth, cannot possibly be an orator in the highest and best sense of that term.

The test is an unfortunate one for Patrick Henry. Even throwing out of view the imputations which we have already seen cast upon his patriotism, and his relations to the movement for the independence of America, there is enough ascertained in his public career to condemn him, in measured language, as the most inconsistent of politicians, and the most detestable "turn-coat" of his day. He started by avowing himself the most democratic of democrats. He was a man of the people, "a poor worm," a democrat *intus et in cute*. He even quarrelled with the French cookery of Mr. Jefferson's table at Monticello, thought it unrepublican to supplant the dish of "bacon and greens," and "did not approve of gentlemen abjuring their native victuals." Yet this excessive democrat, this homely companion of the people, we find *twice* involved in a plot to establish a dictatorship in Virginia. Such a plot existed in 1776 It was renewed in 1781, when Tarleton had raided to the bases of the Blue Ridge, when public affairs were disordered, and when it was avowed that it was "necessary to place Mr. Jefferson *hors de combat*," to accomplish the scheme of the conspirators. It is true that the biographer of Mr. Henry labors to prove that he did not instigate or even actively engage in these plots; but they were known to him, and they must have been entertained by him, since he did not denounce them. There is reason to believe that in the first instance he only gave up the evil ambition when Colonel Archibald Cary, accosting his stepbrother in the lobby of the Legislature, said, "Tell Governor Henry for me, that the day of his appointment as Dictator shall be the day of his death—that he shall feel my dagger in his heart before the sunset of that day!"

When the Constitution of the United States was submitted for ratification, Mr. Henry opposed it as tending to consolidation, and as calculated from the large powers it gave the Executive to be the ruin of the country. Yet the last efforts of his eloquence—that from which he sank exhausted at Charlotte Court House—was to advocate the doctrine that "Virginia was to the Union only what Charlotte county was to Virginia"; to pronounce the alien and sedition laws "good and proper"; and to picture "Washington at the head of a numerous and well-appointed army, inflicting military execution" on the people of Virginia, as the probable and deserved consequence of their persisting in the line of policy laid down in the resolutions of 1798!

A man whose public life could compass such inconsistencies, so utterly at variance, so audaciously contradictory, may have been a successful demagogue, may have been the very prince of "stump-speakers"; but he must have lacked, alike, the consistency of intellectual purpose and the integrity of moral principle, to constitute him a great orator.

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of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

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The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT, ON TUESDAY, August 23, at 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 8 15 5t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 2 8§ PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week [at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.

J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.

SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

AUGUST, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.

Salvor, Friday, August 12.

J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.

Salvor, Friday, August 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday August 23, at 8 A. M.

The HERCULES will sail from New Orleans, direct on August.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 20, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 20.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 17, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, August 24.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets, Office and Warehouse, 4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA TO WILLIAMSPORT, WITH HALTS BY THE WAY.

NORTHUMBERLAND — MILTON — WILLIAMSPORT —BLACK MARBLE—A TROUT POND AND BREEDING HOUSE—THE LUMBER TRADE—THE "BOOM"—WILLIAMSPORT OF THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE PROBABLE FUTURE—"TELEE THE GREAT"—THE PEOPLE WE MEET—THEIR MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Taking the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad at Sunbury, and crossing the North Branch, the first stop is made at

NORTHUMBERLAND,

a pretty little town situated on a point of and formed by the confluence of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna. There are a number of fine churches here, and considerable business is done. Passing Lewisburg, our next stop is at

MILTON,

the western terminus of the Catawissa Railroad, and the site of that company's fine car works. The town itself is by far the neatest, cleanest, and most orderly of any town of its size in this section of the State. Its situation, on the high bluff of the West Branch, is perfectly enchanting, and its houses remind me of what Dickens has said of one of the towns in the Eastern States—namely, that they look as though they were taken in in the evening and set out again in the morning. It is the birthplace and former residence of the Hon. James Pollock, the present Director of the United States Mint in your city, and I have no desire to indulge in adulation when I say the Governor reverses the maxim, and is as good a prophet in his own country as out of it—at least the Miltonians say so, and I'm willing to take their word for it.

The business of Milton is of the varied character incidental to an agricultural district. The surrounding country, on every side, is most beautiful, and prosperity appears to be an epidemic. In the town a number of improvements are being made, the principal one of which is a new Opera House, a commodious and imposing building.

From Milton up the valley the country is rolling and mountainous, but there is nothing of particular note until we reach the city of

WILLIAMSPORT.

The situation of this inland city is not so favorable to the eye as many other places along the West Branch of less note, and yet there is such a degree of activity and energy about everything as to render the place most agreeable to those who either visit it as a matter of business or pleasure. The ground upon which a great portion of the city is built has at one time been low and swampy, but to-day the streets are as dry and regular as those of Philadelphia. Most of them are laid with the Nicolson wood pavement, and a passenger railroad traverses the principal streets from one end of the town to the other. On the opposite side of the river from the city are the Bald Eagle Mountains—most appropriately named, I hope, although I must confess I haven't seen anything in the shape of our glorious American bird in my travels over them. These mountains are masses of disjointed rocks, pitched helter-skelter together and covered to their very tops with trees of rather doubtful beauty. Until recently these hills were not supposed to be of any value, but recently Dr. Hepburn of this place, in conjunction with Mr. J. D. Potts, of the "Empire Line" in your city, have opened a quarry of the most beautiful black marble I have ever seen. Through the kindness of Dr. Hepburn I have visited this wonderful quarry, which is situated in "Black Marble" or Mosquito valley, in the Bald Eagle Mountains, about four miles from the city. The marble lies in thick layers or shelves on the side of a hill, and is easy of access. During the time that your correspondent was on the ground a mass of the stone weighing about five tons was lifted from its bed and tumbled down among the other great chunks that were awaiting shipment. This stone is hard and durable, and is susceptible of the most brilliant polish. A cubic foot of the stone weighs 190 pounds. Its discovery certainly opens a new era in the history of this section.

Passing on up the side of the mountain, over a road which no man would certainly desire to call smooth, I had an opportunity of seeing one of the trout-breeding establishments which have become so famous of late years. I desired the boy who acted as *chaperon* to our party to tell me the name of the place, that I might give it to the readers of THE TELEGRAPH, but he assured me that the place "hadn't no name;" therefore I can only say that the establishment belongs to a Mr. Kean, of New York, and some of the citizens of Williamsport. Our first glance was at the lower and largest of a series of ponds built in the channel of a crystal-like mountain torrent, for the special accommodation of the scaly delicacies. Here in the shade of an overhanging tree were hundreds of trout, measuring from six inches to eighteen. Further on we came to another pond, with fewer fish in it, but are much larger than the last. Next to this was another pond, literally crammed with the finest fish I have ever seen. They darted from us, and displayed their speckled sides as we approached, and flew to the opposite side of the pond, and did not even deign to sniff the flies and grasshoppers which we caught and threw to them. They were a little invidious, we thought, for no sooner had our red-shirted guide made his appearance than they assembled before him and made voracious darts at every stick and stone he deigned to toss them. With more contempt for our finny friends than we cared to express, we passed on up the torrent, visiting a number of smaller ponds, all containing fish, until we arrived at the breeding-house, a large, commodious building, with windows, etc.; in a word, the same as a dwelling-house, with the exception of an upper story. Here we saw the troughs in which the spawn is deposited, and various other things of interest. But the little troutlets were troutlets no longer: they had assumed the dignity of fishhood and gone to take their chances in the pools below.

To those who have never quaffed the waters of these mountain springs, or felt the cool invigorating air, even in dog-days, no pen can describe the beauties of a ride through the mountain gorges. Returning to the city, many beautiful and novel sights were presented to the eye. Among these I may mention the natural water-works which supply the city with clear spring water. Pipes have been laid from a dam away up in the mountain, far above the level of the city, and through these the water is conducted down the valley and thence across the river to the city. Following the water-pipes until we reach the banks of the river, we pass on about two miles above the city proper to what are known as the "booms." There are two of these "booms" above the city, and are owned and kept in repair by a company, to which every lumberman whose logs float on the river is compelled to pay a certain sum for every log caught in them. What is called a "boom" is a series of piers built in the river, and rising far above low-water mark. They extend from one side of the river to the other in the shape of an echelon, and the largest is perhaps over a mile from one end to the other. They are used to catch the logs as they come down the river during the high water, and present a most imposing appearance even now, with the acres of saw-logs locked in their strong embrace and held tight until their owners call for them. One would naturally wonder how, among so many millions of logs, some of them did not fall into hands other than those of their rightful owner. This is, however, obviated by each log having its owner's name stamped upon it. To these logs and booms Williamsport, without question, owes its present importance. Saw-mills abound on every side, and stacks of lumber of every conceivable kind and quality confront you at almost every turn. The saw-mills are of the most improved kind, and I yesterday stood by in the "Dodge Mills" and watched a log drawn from the pool, placed on the saw frame, sawed into twenty-four boards and slabs, and the residue cut into laths and tied into bundles ready for shipment, in less than fifteen minutes. Some idea of the magnitude of these mills may be had, when I state that six logs are going through the same process that I witnessed all at the same time. Little or nothing goes to waste about one of these mills; the saw-dust is consumed in generating the steam, and I hear that the splinters are to be made up into clothes-pin and toothpicks.

Williamsport of the past has been the scene of gigantic strides; to-day she is standing stock still. The lumber trade is dull, and this affects other things. Her future is an enigma. It may be that the recently discovered marble quarries will start new enterprises, but should this not take place, Williamsport will probably be forever more the same Williamsport she is to-day, with less money and less business. She now has a population of some twenty-five thousand.

Coupled with everything of a public nature about Williamsport is the name of Mr. Peter Herdic, a man who a few years since split shingles by the day at one of the mountain saw-mills. His cognomen of "Peter the Great" is most appropriate, for assuredly he has shown himself to be great in more instances than one. His hotel is one of the largest and most complete in the State outside of the city of Philadelphia, while his park and countless other things which his magic hands have touched will stand as a monument of his fame despite the odium in which his name is held by many of the citizens of the city which he unquestionably "runs" to suit himself. A clever volume might well be written of the doings of this man, and it may be that this suggestion will find a place in his fruitful mind, and the book be written.

My letter has already assumed larger proportions than it should, but still I do not feel like leaving the readers of THE TELEGRAPH in the many towns I have passed through without a word. A more generous, hospitable, and social people it has never been my fortune to fall among. There is a degree of solidity about them which we do not always find in the city, and a delightful absence of much of the "tomfoolery" and nothingness which city people fancy is "nobby," and hence *la mode*. Men are as sharp and business-like in their habits in the country as elsewhere, but there is a degree of freshness and frankness about them that is charming and refreshing. The hospitality and *bonhomie* of the housewives come in for a share of my admiration, and the girls almost make a "feller" wish that he "hadn't swore off." Like Rip Van Winkle, I wonder if a "feller" couldn't take "just one, and not count it."

The weather here is perfectly delightful, and so is your own INDEX.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8315 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.

OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,

President. JAMES HOEY,

6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1wtu

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisbur Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:25 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:40 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 8:20 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:46 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:25 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:25 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester, stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:20 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, ant 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETTT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.* Fare between Philadelphia and New York ..... $3·00
" " " Long Branch .... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	8:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P.M.

The 8:20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 6¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:40 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 6, 6½, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6½, 6:20, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

The Victorious Prussians.

Their Triumphs Detailed

Bazaine's Retreat Cut Off.

MacMahon Surrounded.

The Siege of Strasburg.

The Danger of Paris.

The Crown Prince Approaches.

English and Italian Mediation

The French Without Arms.

FROM EUROPE.

The Situation at Metz.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—F. Gallairdet, in his despatch from Paris to this morning's *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, says:—It is with much difficulty that I can obtain positive information concerning the situation of affairs in the neighborhood of Metz. Marshal Bazaine still insists on the necessity of silence.

Mistaken Policy of the French Officials.

This is wrong, in my opinion, for the anxiety which prevails in Paris, in spite of the categoric declarations of the Minister of War, is prejudicial to the national cause. The bourgeois are timid and distrustful, and think there would be no motive to conceal other than unfavorable news; and their discontent is fed by the not very reassuring despatches which reach us from Brussels and London;

Bazaine's Despatches Not Made Public.

I have myself seen the latest despatches from Bazaine. He declares positively that he is the victor, and that his strategic movement has been accomplished with success, but is attended with serious losses. Why not give publicity to this despatch, and reassure unquiet spirits? The enemy could not gain from it any useful information.

Naive Opinion of a French Correspondent.

To sum up, I believe that the incessant combats of the last seven days have been favorable to us, but that they have not yet brought about decisive results.

One Fact is Certain,

the army of the Prince Royal of Prussia continues its march on Paris. Yesterday it was at Vitry-le-Francais, and if we may believe a report which has reached the Corps Legislatif, it has the appearance of moving to turn the camp at Chalons and fall upon the capital.

The Emperor and MacMahon

are at Chalons. They have too great a revenge to take to permit any movement not likely to be successful.

The Siege of Paris.

Meanwhile measures are being taken by General Trochu which indicate that we are on the point of being besieged. Yesterday he issued a proclamation calling upon all defenders of the capital to rally to his support, and declaring that the hour of danger had arrived. "It is for Paris to prove to the world," he added, "that long years of prosperity have weakened neither her nor her patriotism."

On his part, Admiral Ronciere has addressed the seamen and marines who are defending the forts in an order of the day making an appeal to the glorious memories of Sebastopol.

The Garde Nationale.

The armament of the National Guard is complete. Yesterday more than fifty thousand guns were distributed, and Chevrean declared to the Chambers that in a few days a hundred thousand National Guards would be under arms.

Grain is Arriving

in great quantities, and the city is provisioned for more than eight months. All this certainly indicates that if we are threatened with a siege we are certainly prepared to sustain it.

The Parisians in Good Spirits.

The people of Paris are in excellent spirits and full of patriotism. They will rise in this crisis to the height of the situation.

The Siege of Strasburg.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Late advices have been received here from Ernstein, a town near Strasburg. The Prussian army besieging Strasburg had caused the people of Ernstein to change the course of the little river Ill, in that neighborhood, in order to stop the supply of water for the city. The Prussians had appointed a Mayor for Ernstein. The general in command of Strasburg had driven out of the defenses all who consume army stores without affording aid.

The Garde Mobile Without Arms.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Garde Mobile is returning to Paris from the front, doubtless because it is unprovided with arms. The Prussians intend to surround Metz with a circular railway.

Bismarck's Regiment Unharmed.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Bismarck's regiment, which has several times recently been reported totally annihilated, has not yet been under fire.

Perils of Bazaine and MacMahon.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—It is said Marshal Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources. The Prussians are between him and Paris. MacMahon is also believed to be surrounded.

Supplies and Men for the Front.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Convoys with provisions have gone forward to supply both armies. One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning.

The Prussians Cannot be Stopped.

It is generally thought here, however, that the march of the Prussians cannot be arrested before reaching Paris.

It is said that there are now nearly 300,000 good troops at and near Paris.

It is believed that one more decisive battle gives Paris to the Prussians.

Prince Napoleon's Mission.

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.—Prince Napoleon is here. His mission is to demand the mediation of Italy.

French Demands on England.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Marquis de la Vallette, French Minister to England, has been instructed to make demands here similar to those of Prince Napoleon at Florence.

It is certain that Ollivier is still in Paris.

Madame Canrobert and family arrived in London yesterday.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 22—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money 91⅜; for account, 92. American securities firmer and higher. United States 5-20s: 1862s, 89; 1865s, old, 88⅛; 1867s, 87½; 10-40s, 83⅜. Stocks steady. Erie, 17½; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—11:30 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 9⅛d.; middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 22—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅜. and for account, 91⅜. Five-twenties of 1862, 88⅜; of 1865, old, 88; and of 1867, 87. Railways easier; Erie, 17⅜; Illinois Central, 111½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—1:30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; uplands, 9⅛@9⅛d.; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d. Corn, 30s. 3d. Pork, 122s. 6d. Bacon, 57s. 6d. for Cumberland cuts, and 67s. for short rib middles. Tallow, 44s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

German Surgeons Ordered Home.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Prussian Consul at Baltimore has received instructions by cable to send home the surgeons belonging to the North German steamers which are laid up at Baltimore.

The Shenandoah,

at Boston, received her crew on Saturday, and in a few days her officers can mess on board. She will not sail for the European station under two weeks at least.

West Point Payments.

Colonel N. W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster-General, will, in addition to other duties, hereafter make all payments of the United States Military Academy in person.

Military Matters.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon E. J. Marsh, Aug. 17, has been accepted.

First Lieutenant Alexander H. Woods, unassigned, honorably discharged by the President.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D. Wallen, unassigned, relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will proceed to Atlanta, Ga.

Practice-ship Savannah.

Private advices have been received here from the practice-ship Savannah, stating that she arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on the 6th inst., and would sail in a few days, reaching Hampton Roads by the 10th of September.

FROM THE STATE.

Determined Suicidal Attempt.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, Aug. 22.—A man named David Roberts was arrested here yesterday for disorderly conduct and put in the borough lock-up. In about two hours afterwards a gentleman walking in the public square heard a noise in the cell where Roberts was confined. Upon climbing up to the window the prisoner was found hanging from one of the bars in his cell window. He had made a rope out of his underclothing. He was immediately cut down, but before an entrance to the cell could be effected Roberts had hung himself again. He was cut down for the second time, and, by medical assistance, restored to life. He is doing well this morning, but appears to be laboring under mental abberation.

FROM THE WEST.

German Rejoicings at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Germans are having a picnic at Ogden's Grove to-day in honor of the success of the Prussians. Fully fifteen thousand persons are present.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Leaky Schooner.

NORFOLK, Aug. 22.—The schooner John Farnum, from Baltimore for Boston, put in leaking and will have to discharge her cargo.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 3@5 per cent. Gold, 115⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, new, 119⅛; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅞. Virginia sixes, new, 64; Missouri sixes, 89⅛; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95⅛; Erie, 22⅛; Reading, 95½; Adams Express, 65; Michigan Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 99⅛; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Cotton firmer; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 20c.; middling Orleans at 20⅜c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales 7500 barrels. Wheat quiet and steady; sales 2400 bushels No. 2, spring at $1·21; winter red western at $1·38; white Michigan at $1·60. Corn steady; sales 32,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@89c. Oats dull; sales 20,000 bushels State at 50@55c.; Western 50c. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $28·00. Lard dull. Whisky dull at 96½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Cotton firm and nominally 19½c. Flour fairly active but very weak, and prices favor buyers. Wheat steady; sales of Maryland amber at $1·50@1·60; good to prime red, $1·30@1·45; inferior to fair, $1·10@1·25; white wheat, $1·40@1·65; Corn—White, 90c.@$1·08; yellow, 90c.@$1·02, as to quality; Western, 90@98c. Oats, 45@47c. Rye, 78@80c. Mess Pork, $30·50@30·75. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17¾@18c.; clear do., 18¼@18¾c.; shoulders, 16½@15¾c. Hams, 25½@26c. Lard dull at 17¼@17¾c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE HOMICIDES.

Another Stabbing Affair.

Yesterday afternoon three individuals, named James O'Neill, Enos Vanlinden, and John Delaney, paid a visit to the Blue Bell Tavern, Twenty-seventh ward, and there indulged quite freely in ardent spirits. All went merrily until the demon rum gained the ascendancy, when, their animal passions being aroused, they commenced a somewhat tempestuous conversation. This continued for some time, but finally they came to blows, and O'Neill, finding that he was getting the worst of the battle, drew a knife and stabbed both Vanlinden and Delaney, the first in the groin and the second in the thigh. Vanlinden's wound is pronounced by the physician who is in attendance on him to be a fatal one. Delaney is but slightly injured. Immediately after committing the bloody deed O'Neill fled, and has not since been found.

Another Probable Homicide.

On Saturday night last an inebriated fellow named James Foucht entered a tavern at Third and Beaver streets, and called for liquor. The proprietor, seeing that he had already imbibed sufficiently, refused to either sell or give him any, whereupon Foucht seized a glass and hurled it at the proprietor, inflicting a wound of such a character that the physician who has been called in despairs of his recovery. Reserve Officer Page fortunately happened in the neighborhood at the time, and at once arrested Foucht. Alderman Toland committed him to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted.

A NARROW ESCAPE—GAS.—About half-past 12 o'clock this morning, Assistant Fire Marshal Randall discovered a strong smell of gas in the vicinity of Eleventh and Market streets, and looking around, found that it came from the cellar of a Farmers' Hotel. Opening the door the place was found to be filled with gas, and it had also commenced ascending to the stories above, where were sleeping thirty boarders. Without giving them any alarm a quiet search was made for the leakage, when it was found that the pipe was defective in two places. The leaks were temporarily closed and the cellar-door left open to allow the escape of the gas in case they should again open, an officer being placed in charge of the door until this morning.

DRY GOODS.—For months past the Boston Steamship Company have been missing goods from their wharf above Pine street, and accordingly they resolved to set a guard thereon. At an early hour this morning an ebony-hued thief named William Williams was observed to approach a lot of dry good boxes, pry one of them open, and take therefrom four pieces of cloth. No sooner had William succeeded thus far, than he was quietly taken by the neck and marched to the Third District Station House. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

"THE EPISCOPAL REGISTER."—The issue of the *Episcopal Register* for last week was a double number, which contains a great amount of religious news from all parts of the world, together with a variety of interesting original and selected articles. Messrs. McCalla & Stavely are endeavoring to make the *Register* the leading religious journal of the country, and their enterprise thus far has been crowned with a greater success than was anticipated at its inception.

THE TROUBLES OF A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday Officer Murphy attempted to arrest a "rough" on Twenty-first and Race streets, when he was attacked by Thomas Donnelly and William Dunlap and rather roughly handled, his coat being torn from his back. Recovering, however, he dropped his original prisoner, and with the aid of a citizen succeeded in arresting his assailants. Alderman Smith held each in $1000 bail to answer.

BOISTEROUS.—Yesterday Officer King attempted to arrest a disorderly character at Second and Coates streets, when he was accosted by Wm. Elton, who questioned his right to do so. King insisted that he was right, whereupon Elton assaulted him for the purpose of rescuing the prisoner. King at once dropped No. 1 and seizing Elton marched him before Alderman Cahill, who held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

HEROIC.—Robert Newton is the title assumed by a cowardly character who has of late been boarding with a Mrs. Keogh, at Front and Pine streets. Yesterday Robert accosted Mrs. Keogh at the door and commenced denouncing the quality of the "hash" furnished him. Womanlike, she replied, when Robert, drawing a blackjack, struck her on the head, inflicting a severe wound. For this he was arrested, and Alderman Delaney held him in $500 bail to answer.

PISTOL PRACTICE.—At an early hour yesterday A. M. a row occurred between a party of roughs at Eleventh and Catharine streets, during the continuance of which one of the participants, named Charles Connor, fired four shots from a revolver at another one. Connor was arrested, and Alderman Bonsall committed him to prison to answer.

HUBS.—James Kennedy and James Collins, two impecunious-looking characters, were arrested at St. John and Green streets early yesterday morning on the suspicion of having stolen a lot of carriage hubs which they had in their possession. Alderman Toland held them for a further hearing.

SILVERWARE.—On Saturday night the residence of William Bailey, No. 1109 Spring Garden street, was robbed of silverware to the value of $25. The thieves entered the hallway of the house adjoining, ascended to the second story, and thence across a bulk window to the place of Bailey.

BUMMERS.—The police of the Fifth district on Saturday night arrested 152 bummers and ran them into the extensive grounds surrounding the station-house, and kept them therein until this morning, in order that our streets might not be disgraced by them on the Sabbath.

BLACK DIAMONDS.—A poverty-stricken creature in feminine form, named Mary Snebley, has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Neill for the theft of coal from the cars of the Reading Railroad company, on Trenton avenue.

I. O. W. B.—John Loucom, residing at Crease and Thompson streets, was this morning sent to prison for beating his wife, by Alderman Shoemaker.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Boodle King is Free.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning the case fixed for trial was that of Andrew J. Wightman, known in some circles as the "Boodle King," charged with making and issuing a certain counterfeit United States Treasury note, which he was supposed to have used in the boodle game. The commitment of Wightman for this offense occurred last spring, when he appeared in this court as a detective in the secret service of the Treasury, and gave the principal testimony against Colonel Sherman, the beer stamp counterfeiter. In the course of his testimony he stated that he had operated with Sherman in the boodle game, and by it had made $4000 from George Mountjoy. Immediately at the close of the trial the Judge, upon his own motion, held him to bail to be tried for making what is called a "flush" note for this game. He was admitted to bail, and was last week brought back to this city for trial. In opening the case the District Attorney stated to the jury that he would prove that the defendant authorized the making of this note and issued it, and at the time of his arrest had upon his person $20,000 of the stuff. When the District Attorney resumed his chair and was about to proceed to the examination of witnesses, the Judge suddenly discovered a fatal defect in the indictment, which rendered a trial useless, because if a conviction were obtained it could not be sustained, and therefore he advised the Government to abandon the case. After much discussion and consultation the District Attorney submitted to the views of the Court, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

THIRD EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Prussia's Remorseless Advance.

The Road to Paris.

The Battle of Gravelotte.

Bismarck's Son Wounded.

United States Neutrality.

Proclamation of the President.

The Strictest Neutrality Enjoined.

FROM EUROPE.

Breaking the News Lightly to the Parisians.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning says the Minister of the Interior has made public a note from the Minister of War, to the effect that the Government having received no despatches from the Army of the Rhine for two days, on account of interruption of telegraphic communication, he thinks the plans of Marshal Bazaine have not yet succeeded. The heroic conduct of the soldiers in facing an enemy of superior numbers permits us to hope for the success of other operations.

The Remorseless Advance.

The enemy's pickets have appeared at St. Dizier.

[St. Dizier, where the Prussian pickets are stated to have appeared, is a town of 8000 inhabitants on the right bank of the river Marne, 35 miles S. E. of Chalons and 115 miles E. S. E. of Paris. In 1814 the French troops twice defeated a part of the allied army in this neighborhood.—ED. TELEGRAPH.]

Victualing Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The *Journal Officiel* to-day reproduces the circular of the administration inviting farmers and others to store their grain, etc., in Paris.

The Battle of Gravelotte.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A despatch from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Berlin states that there were engaged in the battle of Gravelotte parts of the 2d, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th Prussian Army Corps. In reserve were the 3d and 10th Corps, a few divisions of which, including artillery, shared in the fight.

The entire French army, except MacMahon's corps and two divisions of General Failly's, were engaged, occupying entrenched positions, all of which at nightfall had been carried by storm. The losses have not yet been correctly ascertained. The contest lasted from noon till 9 in the evening.

Bazaine's Plans Baffled.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Journal Officiel* of Paris to-day believes Bazaine's plans to have been baffled.

England's Interference.

The *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Berlin containing the following items:—England would no doubt, prefer to have the old German provinces of Alsace and Lothringen established into an independent and neutral State.

Garibaldi.

Armin, the North German Envoy at Rome, has paid a visit to Garibaldi, at Caprera, in consequence of an alliance between Italy and France.

Sons of Bismarck Wounded.

Two sons of Bismarck, officers in the Prussian army, have both been wounded in the recent battles.

The Prussian Cavalry

was not used to any great extent in the engagements around Metz.

Prussian Siege Guns.

A large number of heavy siege guns have arrived at the Prussian front.

OUR NEUTRALITY.

Proclamation of President Grant upon the Relation of the United States to the War in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—By the President of the United States of America:—

A Proclamation.

Whereas, A state of war unhappily exists between France on the one side and the North German Confederation and its allies on the other side; and whereas the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with all the contending powers and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions.

Whereas, Great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents, and carry on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein, protected by the faith of treaties with the United States, and

Whereas, Great numbers of the subjects or citizens of each of the said belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carry on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein,

And whereas, The laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest.

Now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, and of their citizens, and persons within in the territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from an unintentional violation of the same.

Do hereby declare and proclaim, that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the Neutrality law, the following acts are forbidden to be done under severe penalties within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:—

First. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

Second. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Third. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of the said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Fourth. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Fifth. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

Sixth. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Seventh. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

Eighth. Fitting out and arming or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

Ninth. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

Tenth. Increasing, or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

Eleventh. Beginning, or setting on foot, or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do further declare and proclaim that by the nineteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce between his Majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1799, which article was revived by the treaty of May 1, A. D. 1828, between the same parties, and still is in force, it was agreed that "The vessels of war, public and private, of both parties shall carry freely wherever they please the vessels and effects taken from their enemies without being obliged to pay any duties, charges, or fees to officers of admiralty of the customs or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched, or put under legal process when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officers of such vessels shall be obliged to show.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation at Washington that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by the ships of his Majesty the King of Prussia, without regard to reciprocity.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, at Washington, that orders have been given that in the conduct of the war the commanders of the French forces on land and on the seas shall scrupulously observe towards neutral powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856; that is to say:—1st. That privateering is and remains abolished. 2d. That the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war. 3d. That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag. 4th. That blockades in order to be binding must be effective: that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy, and that although the United States have not adhered to the declaration of 1856, the vessels of his Majesty will not seize enemy's property found on board of a vessel of the United States, provided that property is not contraband of war.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part directly or indirectly in the said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that whatever privilege shall be accorded to one belligerent within the ports of the United States shall be in like manner accorded to the other. And I do hereby enjoin all the good citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of said statutes or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States and all persons residing or being within their territory or jurisdiction, that while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within their jurisdiction, and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war," yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give such notice, that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this Government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the 95th. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:—

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1863.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS.
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

FOURTH EDITION

VIOLATION OF SWISS NEUTRALITY.

Austria the Friend of Prussia.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Smuggling by Naval Officers.

Exchange of Coupon Bonds.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Swiss Neutrality.

Special to the N. Y. Telegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A special despatch received in this city this morning from Switzerland states that the Germans had commenced throwing a bridge across the Rhine at a point between Basle and Muhlhausen, within close proximity to the Swiss frontier. Ten thousand German troops were collected at that point. The Swiss Government has protested, in the name of the independence of Switzerland, against any violation of the neutrality of her territory.

French Agents Arrested.

Stockholm advices state that French agents have been arrested for bribing the press to excite sympathy for France, to the embarrassment of the Government.

Austrian Sympathy with Prussia.

A telegram received from Vienna states that the Austrian Germans have pronounced in favor of Germany in the present war. A proclamation is said to have been issued in their name calling upon all their patriotic brethren to rally to the support of Prussia and German unity.

Ports Reopened.

Various ports in Nordenay and Barkelm have been reopened.

Explosive Balls.

Balls thrown by the mitrailleurs are found to be explosive.

Victoria and Eugenie.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—A letter from Queen Victoria to the Empress Eugenie, dated Aug. 15, relating to mediation is, published here to-day. She regrets her inability to mediate. She intimates that that is an affair for the Cabinet, and the Cabinet thinks the time inopportune.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Naval Order.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Instructions have been issued by the Navy Department prohibiting officers of the navy from oringing from foreign ports unnecessarily large quantities of dutiable articles ostensibly for private use.

Coupon Bonds Exchanged.

Since the first of the present year seventy-eight millions of coupon bonds have been exchanged by the owners for registered bonds, owing to the greater security of the latter class against loss in case of theft, etc.

The Butler Case.

Up to noon to-day no official information had been received at the Pension Office concerning the report of the arrest and bailing of Roderick R. Butler in Tennessee. The report, however, is credited by the authorities.

The President.

Unless something of importance occurs, the President will not return from Long Branch before September first.

The Butler Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Information has been received at the Pension Office that Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, has been held in $5000 bail to answer at Bristol, Tennessee, on August 30th, the charges against him.

The African Squadron.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers writes to the Navy Department off Simons Town, Africa, on July 4. The Colorado arrived at that port on July 2 after a passage of twenty-one days from Rio de Janeiro. All on board well. He found there H. B. M. ship Seringapatam, guard ship, and H. B. M. ships Galata, Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, the Clio, and Rattlesnake. The Alaska is at Cape Town, having arrived on June 26. It was the intention of Admiral Rodgers to sail on July 6 for Singapore, passing through the Straits of Sunda and Gaspar.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The following was the condition of the Havana markets at the closing yesterday: Sugar slow of sale, but prices unaltered; holders demand an advance. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 12,000 boxes, 1100 hhds., including 4000 boxes to the United States. Stock remaining in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas 256,000 boxes and 3000 hhds. No. 12 Dutch standard firm at 9@9½ reals; clayed molasses flat, at 4@4½ reals; fair to good refining muscovado sugar dull at 7½@8 reals. Freights flat; per box of sugar to northern and southern ports of the United States 75c@$1; per hhd of sugar to do. $3@4; per hhd of molasses to do. $2@3 per ton; to Falmouth and orders 25@30 shil. Bacon steady; Butter steady; Coal Oil 4½@4½ reals. Flour firm, 10@11; Hams in demand; Lard firm, 21¾ in kegs and 25½ in tins; Lumber in demand for both white and pitch pine; Potatoes in demand, 6.50@8.50. Tallow firm at 13; box shooks dull at 7@8 reals; hoops, 50@60.

CONSTERNATION.—A number of female mourners, whilst visiting the grave of a relative at Laurel Hill yesterday afternoon, were startled by the appearance of a mad dog in their midst. Fortunately none of them were bitten. The dog was soon despatched by the Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$12000 City 6s, N. Is.	85wn..101⅛	20 sh Read R.....	48
$500	do.....	101⅛	4	do...s5wn.	48
$3500	do.....	101¾	500	do.....	b3. 48
100 sh O C & A R....	44½	100	do.....	47·94
47 sh Penna R.....	58¾	100	do...b30.	48 1.16

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New.	181⅛	6 sh Leh V R.....	57⅛
$7000	do....is.	b3.	101⅛	6 sh Penna R....	58⅛
$2000 N Penna 6s..	96	44	do.....	59⅛
10 sh F & M Bk.	24.123	40 sh O C & A R..	44¾
2 sh Cam & Am R.	115½	100	do....b60.	45
51	do.....	is.	115		

☞ INDEPENDENT REFORM PARTY.—AN adjourned meeting of citizens favorable to the formation of a Reform Party will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at Hall N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets. All favorable are invited to attend. 8 22 2t

THE COPARTNERSHIP ENTERED INTO BETWEEN ELI M. BROOMALL and JACOB SINEX, for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, under the firm of E. M. BROOMALL & CO., has been dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned. JACOB SINEX.

CHESTER, Pa., August 20, 1870. 8 22 3t

CROQUET.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1·00; by mail, $1·15.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents.
J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
825 wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.